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BEECHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

INTRODUCTORY.

AMONG the good little things that are worth much and cost nothing, which the New Year brings round, may certainly be reckoned **Beecham's Family Almanack.** We have received evidence from many quarters and from every class of society that this welcome Annual has established for itself an unprecedented popularity. We have striven to make the issue for the year 1909 of unusual interest for the Family in general, and we feel sure that in every home where it is kept handy, it will always prove of real value for ready reference. Like **Beecham's Music Portfolio, Beecham's View Books, Beecham's Help to Scholars,** and similar publications, this little book has fairly, and on its own merits, won the public favour. **Beecham's Family Almanack** for 1909 is not only a very complete and reliable Calendar of that kind which remains of daily usefulness throughout the year, but is also crammed full of references in the form of tabulated information—domestic and otherwise—up-to-date hints for the preservation of beauty, intelligent instructions for the care of the health, athletic and sporting records, winners of races, motor identification marks, and many other items of everyday concern. There will also be found a capital article on the new **Daylight Bill,** or as it will be called, "The Local Time (Great Britain and Ireland) Bill"—which aims at conferring upon all of us an extra hour of daylight between April and September, to add to our leisure. Anyone desirous of gaining a concise idea of what this new departure means, and of its importance as a practical measure, should carefully peruse the article in question. The demand for **Beecham's Family Almanack,** which is quite a **gratis** publication, is now very large. Some idea of its scope may be gathered from the fact that the first edition consumes 35 tons of paper—a quantity that would form a broad band, the width of this page, extending for a distance of not less than 2,350 miles. Every Almanack is furnished with a neat loop, so that it may be hung up by its owner in any convenient position. For this purpose 80 miles of silk cord are required. Yet, notwithstanding the enormous production indicated by these figures, the demand is still more formidable. Reader, if it should so happen that you have never experienced the permanent benefit to be derived from taking Beecham's Pills, perhaps some hint gathered from these pages may lead you to adopt them. Those who already know that strength and freedom from many ills are to be secured by the use of this medicine, need only their own experience to guide them. To one and all we cordially wish health and good fortune throughout the year 1909.

Fair Thoughts and Happy Hours attend you.

THE EDITOR.

ST. HELENS, *December*, 1908.

BEECHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♑ *Capricornus*— The Goat. 22nd Dec. to 20th Jan.

1909. **31 Days.**

JANUARY.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♒ *Aquarius*— The Waterbearer. 21st Jan. to 19th Feb.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	F	8. 8	4. 0	New Year's Day The Circumcision. Bank Holiday in Scotland.
2	S	8. 8	4. 1	Lord Roberts received an Earldom, 1905.
3	ℌ	8. 8	4. 1	2nd Sunday after Christmas. Harrison Ainsworth died 1882.
4	M	8. 7	4. 2	Sir Isaac Newton born 1642; died 20th March 1727.
5	Tu	8. 7	4. 2	Edward Confessor d. 1066. T. Pringle b. 1789.
6	W	8. 6	4. 4	○ Full Moon 2 h. 13 m. aft. Epiphany. Twelfth Day.
7	Th	8. 6	4. 6	Allan Ramsay, poet, died 1758. Calais lost 1558.
8	F	8. 6	4. 7	Mizaffa-el-din, Shah of Persia, died 1907.
9	S	8. 5	4. 9	Christmas Fire Insurance Expires. Lord Nelson buried in St. Paul's, 1806.
10	ℌ	8. 4	4.10	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Metropolitan Ry. opened 1863.
11	M	8. 4	4.12	Lord Curzon born 1859. Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12	Tu	8. 4	4.14	Auguste Comte born 1798. Sir S. Northcote died 1887.
13	W	8. 3	4.15	St. Hilary. George Fox, Quaker, died 1690.
14	Th	8. 3	4.16	☾ Last Quarter, 6 h. 11 m. aft. Kingston, Jamaica, destroyed by earthquake, 1907.
15	F	8. 2	4.17	British Museum opened 1759.
16	S	8. 1	4.18	Alfred Shaw, famous Notts. cricketer, died 1907.
17	ℌ	8. 1	4.20	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Abu Klea, 1885.
18	M	7.59	4.22	Sir Edmund Barton b. 1849. German Empire proclaimed 1871.
19	Tu	7.58	4.24	Earl of Surrey executed 1547. Isaac Disraeli died 1848.
20	W	7.57	4.25	John Ruskin died 1900; born 8th Feb., 1819.
21	Th	7.55	4.27	Music Hall Strike started at six London Halls, 1907.
22	F	7.54	4.27	● N. Moon 0 h. 12 m. mrn. Acc. of King Edward VII., 1901.
23	S	7.53	4.30	William Pitt died 1806; born 28th May, 1759.
24	ℌ	7.51	4.32	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Murder of Mr. Wm. Whiteley 1907.
25	M	7.51	4.32	Conversion of St. Paul. Robert Burns born 1759.
26	Tu	7.50	4.35	Gen. Gordon killed 1885; born 28th January, 1833.
27	W	7.49	4.36	German Emperor (Wilhelm II.), born 1859.
28	Th	7.47	4.39	☽ First Q'rt'r 3 h. 7 m. aft. Henry VIII. d. 1547.
29	F	7.46	4.41	The Vic. Cross Instituted 1856. President McKinley b. 1843.
30	S	7.44	4.43	Charles I. Executed 1649. Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1902.
31	ℌ	7.44	4.44	4th Sunday after Epiphany. Cardinal Manning died 1892; born 15th July, 1808.

NOTE.—Lighting-up time is always One Hour after Sunset.

BEECHAM'S PILLS were first made in Lancashire in the year 1844.

BEFCHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♒ *Aquarius*— The Waterbearer 21st Jan. to 19th Feb.

1909. **28 Days.**

FEBRUARY.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♓ *Pisces*— The Fishes 20th Feb. to 20th Mar.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	M	7.43	4.45	King and Crown Prince of Portugal assassinated 1908.
2	Tu	7.42	4.46	Funeral of Queen Victoria, 1901.
3	W	7.40	4.48	Heinrich Ritter died 1869. Monte Video 1807.
4	Th	7.38	4.50	Music Hall strike ended 1907. Coomassie taken 1874.
5	F	7.37	4.51	○ Full Moon 8h. 25m. mrn. Thos. Carlyle d. 1881; b. 4th Dec. 1795.
6	S	7.35	4.53	Sir Henry Irving born 1838 ; died 13th Oct., 1905.
7	𝔖	7.33	4.55	Septuagesima. Charles Dickens born 1812 ; died 6th June, 1870.
8	M	7.31	4.57	Edinburgh & Glasgow Rly. opened 1840. John Ruskin b. 1819.
9	Tu	7.30	4.58	Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., born 1838.
10	W	7.28	5. 0	Lord Charles Beresford b. 1846. Queen Victoria married 1840.
11	Th	7.26	5. 3	Thomas Alva Edison born 1847.
12	F	7.24	5. 5	Gold discovered in Australia, 1851. Lady Jane Grey exe'ted 1555.
13	S	7.21	5. 7	(Last Quarter, 0 h. 47 m. aft. Rd. Wagner died 1883.
14	𝔖	7.19	5. 9	Sexagesima. St. Valentine.
15	M	7.18	5.10	Kimberley relieved, 1900 ; Sir Fredk. Treves b. 1853.
16	Tu	7.17	5.12	President Faure died 1899. Melanchthon b. 1497.
17	W	7.15	5.14	Duchess of Albany born 1861. Molière died 1673.
18	Th	7.13	5.15	Martin Luther d. 1546. George Peabody b. 1795.
19	F	7.11	5.17	Adelina Patti born 1843. Copernicus born 1473.
20	S	7.10	5.19	● New Moon 10 h. 52 m. mrn. H.R.H. Duchess of Fife b. 1867.
21	𝔖	7. 8	5.21	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.
22	M	7. 6	5.22	George Washington b. 1732 ; died 14th Dec., 1799.
23	Tu	7. 3	5.25	Shirley Brooks d. 1874. Sir Joshua Reynolds d. 1792.
24	W	7. 1	5.28	Ash Wednesday. Russians defeated at Tsin-Kha-Chen by Japanese, 1905. St. Matthias.
25	Th	6.58	5.29	Sir Chris. Wren died 1723 ; born 20th Oct. 1632.
26	F	6.55	5.30	Viscount Cromer born 1841. "Birkenhead" wrecked 1852.
27	S	6.53	5.32	) First Quarter 2 h. 49 min. morn. Majuba 1881. Paardeberg 1900.
28	𝔖	6.51	5.34	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent. Relief of Ladysmith 1900.

The expression "Worth a Guinea a Box" was originally applied to BEECHAM'S PILLS many years ago by an appreciative member of the public.

BEECHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♓ *Pisces*— The Fishes. 20th Feb. to 20th Mar.	**1909.** **MARCH.** **31 Days.**	ZODIACAL SIGN. ♈ *Aries*— The Ram. 21st Mar. to 19th Apr.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	M	6.49	5.37	St. David's Day. Peter Barlow died 1862.
2	Tu	6.47	5.38	John Wesley died 1791. First American Congress, 1781.
3	W	6.45	5.40	Copley Fielding, landscape painter, died 1855.
4	Th	6.42	5.42	Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, V.C., born 1842.
5	F	6.40	5.44	Covent Garden Theatre burnt 1856.
6	S	6.38	5.46	George Du Maurier, born 1834; died 6 Oct., 1896.
7	𝔖	6.36	5.48	○ Full Moon 2 h. 56 m. morn. 2nd Sunday in Lent.
8	M	6.33	5.49	Aboukir 1801. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died 1887.
9	Tu	6.30	5.51	William I, German Emperor, died 1888.
10	W	6.28	5.53	Awful Disaster in the Courrières Mines 1906. Marriage of King Edward VII., 1863. Born November 9, 1841.
11	Th	6.25	5.55	General Outram died 1863; born 29 Jan., 1803.
12	F	6.23	5.57	John Lawrence Toole b 1833; died July 30th, 1906.
13	S	6.21	5.59	Czar Alexander II. assassinated, 1881.
14	𝔖	6.19	6. 1	3rd Sunday in Lent. Admiral Byng shot, 1757.
15	M	6.17	6. 3	(Last Quarter 3 h. 42 m. morn. Lord Melbourne born 1779.
16	Tu	6.15	6. 4	Duchess of Kent died 1861.
17	W	6.12	6. 5	St. Patrick's Day. Robert Chambers died 1871.
18	Th	6.10	6. 7	Princess Louise born 1848. St. Edward, K.W.S.
19	F	6. 8	6. 9	David Livingstone born 1813; died 1st May, 1873.
20	S	6. 5	6.10	Louis Kossuth died 1894; born 21st April, 1802.
21	𝔖	6. 3	6.12	● New Moon 8 h. 11 m. aft. 4th Sun. in Lent. Spring commences.
22	M	6. 0	6.14	Goethe died 1832. Van Dyck born 1599.
23	Tu	5.58	6.16	Irish Church Bill, 1869. Viscount Milner born 1854.
24	W	5.56	6.18	Queen Elizabeth died 1603. Longfellow died 1882.
25	Th	5.53	6.19	Annunciation. Lady Day.
26	F	5.51	6.21	Duke of Cambridge born 1819; died 17th Mar., 1904.
27	S	5.49	6.23	John Bright died 1889; born 16th Nov., 1811.
28	𝔖	5.46	6.24	) First Quarter 4 h. 49 m. aft. 5th Sunday in Lent.
29	M	5.44	6.25	Emanuel Swedenborg d. 1772; b. 29th Jan., 1688.
30	Tu	5.42	6.26	John Constable, R.A., died 1837. Don Carlos born 1848.
31	W	5.40	6.28	Slave trade abolished by Parliament, 1806.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are so widely known that by very little enquiry among acquaintances anyone may secure personal testimony as to their value.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♈ *Aries*— The Ram. 21st Mar. to 19th Apr.

1909. **30 Days.**

APRIL.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♉ *Taurus*— The Bull. 20th Apr. to 20th May.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	Th	5.38	6.30	All Fools. Bismarck b. 1815; d. 30th July, 1898.
2	F	5.36	6.32	Emile Zola born 1840. Cobden died 1865.
3	S	5.33	6.34	J. Abernethy (surgeon) b. 1764; d. 28th April, 1831.
4	𝔖	5.31	6.35	Palm Sunday. Charles Reade, Novelist, died 1884.
5	M	5.28	6.36	○ Full Moon 8 h. 28 m. aft. Rt. Hon. Lord Lister, O.M., b. 1827.
6	Tu	5.26	6.38	J. Francis ("Athenæum") d. 1882; b. July, 1811.
7	W	5.24	6.39	Old Lady Day. Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848.
8	Th	5.22	6.41	Eruption of Vesuvius 1906. King of Denmark born 1818.
9	F	5.19	6.43	Good Friday. King of the Belgians born 1835.
10	S	5.17	6.45	General Booth born 1829.
11	𝔖	5.15	6.47	Easter Sunday. George Canning born 1790.
12	M	5.13	6.49	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday. Rodney's Victory, 1782.
13	Tu	5.10	6.50	(Last Quarter, 2 h. 30 m. aft. Magdala stormed 1868.
14	W	5. 8	6.51	H.R.H. Princess Beatrice born 1857.
15	Th	5. 6	6.53	First Meeting of the Imperial Conference, 1907. Matthew Arnold died 1888.
16	F	5. 4	6.54	Culloden 1746. Sir A. W. Woods born 1816.
17	S	5. 2	6.56	Benj. Franklin died 1790; born 17th January, 1706.
18	𝔖	5. 0	6.58	Low Sunday. 1st Sunday after Easter.
19	M	4.58	7. 0	Primrose Day. Lord Beaconsfield died 1881.
20	Tu	4.56	7. 2	● New Moon, 4 h. 51 m. morn. Napoleon III. born 1808.
21	W	4.54	7. 4	Baroness Burdett-Coutts born 1814.
22	Th	4.52	7. 5	Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman died 1908; born 7th Sept., 1836.
23	F	4.50	7. 6	St. George. Shakespeare born 1564.
24	S	4.47	7. 7	Russo-Turkish War begun 1877. Daniel Defoe died 1731.
25	𝔖	4.45	7. 9	2nd Sunday aft. Easter. Sir Edward Grey b. 1862. St. Mark's Day.
26	M	4.43	7.11	Fred. Krupp born 1810. Gabriel Rossetti died 1854.
27	Tu	4.41	7.13	) First Quarter 8 h. 36 m. morn. Ralph Waldo Emerson d. 1882.
28	W	4.39	7.15	Mutiny of *The Bounty* 1789. Queen Victoria proc. Empress of India 1876.
29	Th	4.37	7.16	G. E. Cokayne (Clarenceux) born 1825. Russian War ended 1856.
30	F	4.35	7.17	Lord Avebury (Sir J. Lubbock) b. 1834.

The Annual Sale of BEECHAM'S PILLS exceeds the enormous total of 6,000,000 Boxes.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♉ *Taurus*— The Bull. 20th Apr. to 20th May.

1909. **MAY.** **31 Days.**

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♊ *Gemini*— The Twins. 21st May to 21st June.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	S	4.33	7.19	St. Philip & St. James. Duke of Connaught b. 1850.
2	ℌ	4.31	7.21	3rd Sunday after Easter. Jacob Meyerbeer d. 1864.
3	M	4.30	7.24	Bank Holiday in Scotland. Tom Hood died 1845.
4	Tu	4.28	7.25	Irish Rebellion 1798.
5	W	4.26	7.26	○ Full Moon 0 h. 8 m. aft. Napoleon I. died 1821.
6	Th	4.25	7.27	Phœnix Park Murders, 1882.
7	F	4.24	7.28	Lord Rosebery born 1847.
8	S	4.22	7.29	John Stuart Mill died 1873.
9	ℌ	4.21	7.31	4th Sunday after Easter. Matabele defeated 1896.
10	M	4.19	7.33	Queen Victoria Eugenia, of Spain, gave birth to a son, 1907. Heir to the Spanish Throne.
11	Tu	4.17	7.35	Sir John Herschell died 1871 ; born 7th March, 1792.
12	W	4.15	7.37	(Last Quarter, 9 h. 45 min. aft. Earl Cadogan, K.G., b. 1840.
13	Th	4.13	7.39	Hudson's Bay Company, founded 1670.
14	F	4.11	7.41	Franco-British Exhibition opened by Prince of Wales, 1908.
15	S	4. 9	7.42	D. O'Connell died 1847. Florence Nightingale born 1820.
16	ℌ	4. 8	7.43	Rogation Sunday. 5th Sunday after Easter.
17	M	4. 7	7.44	Mafeking relieved 1900. Birth of King Alfonso, of Spain, 1886.
18	Tu	4. 6	7.45	Czar of Russia born 1868. Secession of the Free Church, 1843.
19	W	4. 5	7.46	● New Moon 1 h. 42 m. aft. Rgt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone d. 1898.
20	Th	4. 4	7.47	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
21	F	4. 3	7.49	Manchester Ship Canal opened 1894.
22	S	4. 2	7.51	Victor Hugo died 1885. Mutiny at the Nore, 1797.
23	ℌ	4. 1	7.52	Sunday after Ascension. Blackwall Tunnel opened 1897. Battle of Ramillies 1706.
24	M	4. 0	7.54	Queen Victoria born 1819 ; died 22nd Jan., 1901.
25	Tu	3.59	7.55	Princess Christian born 1846.
26	W	3.57	7.57	Princess of Wales born 1867.
27	Th	3.55	7.58	) First Quarter 1 h. 28 min. morn. Habeas Corpus Act, 1679.
28	F	3.53	8. 0	Admiral Togo destroyed Russian Baltic Fleet, 1905.
29	S	3.52	8. 1	Restoration of Charles II., 1660. Sir Humphrey Davy d. 1829.
30	ℌ	3.51	8. 3	Whit Sunday. Pentecost. Alexander Pope d. 1744.
31	M	3.50	8. 4	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday. Peace signed at Pretoria, 1902.

In the Spring of the year a course of BEECHAM'S PILLS will act like a charm on the health of man, woman and child.

BEECHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♊ *Gemini*— The Twins. 21st May to 21st June.

1909. **30 Days.**

JUNE.

ZODIACAL SIGN ♋ *Cancer*— The Crab. 22nd June to 22nd July.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	Tu	3.50	8. 4	Fire at Eton College, 1903. Lord Howe's Vic. 1794.
2	W	3.49	8. 5	Garibaldi died 1882; born 22nd July, 1807.
3	Th	3.48	8. 6	Prince of Wales born 1865. Harvey died 1657.
4	F	3.47	8. 7	○ Full Moon 1 h. 25 m. morn. Visc. Wolseley, K.P., born 1833.
5	S	3.47	8. 8	Johnstown disaster 1889. Adam Smith born 1723.
6	𝔖	3.47	8. 9	Trinity Sunday. Empress of Russia born 1872.
7	M	3.47	8.10	First Reform Bill passed 1832.
8	Tu	3.47	8.11	Alexandra Palace burnt 1873. Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A., born 1829; died August 13th, 1896.
9	W	3.46	8.12	George Stephenson, Engineer, born 1781.
10	Th	3.46	8.12	Corpus Christi. Crystal Palace opened 1854.
11	F	3.45	8.12	(Last Quarter, 2 h. 43 m. morn. St. Barnabas.
12	S	3.45	8.13	Temple Bar removed 1879. Charles Kingsley b. 1819.
13	𝔖	3.44	8.13	1st Sund'y after Trinity. Dr. Thomas Arnold b. 1795.
14	M	3.44	8.15	Lord Derby died 1908. Friedland 1807.
15	Tu	3.44	8.16	Frederick, Emperor of Germany died 1888. Opening of the Pan-Anglican Congress, 1908.
16	W	3.44	8.16	Battle of Stoke, 1487. Quatre Bras, 1815.
17	Th	3.44	8.16	● New Moon, 11 h. 28 m. aft. Joseph Addison died 1719.
18	F	3.44	8.17	Waterloo, 1815. Archbishop of York born 1826.
19	S	3.44	8.17	Charles Haddon Spurgeon born 1834; died 31st June, 1892.
20	𝔖	3.44	8.18	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	M	3.44	8.19	First Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1887.
22	Tu	3.45	8.19	Summer Commences. Right Hon. R. J. Seddon born 1845.
23	W	3.45	8.19	Plassey 1757. Prince Edward of Wales born 1894.
24	Th	3.45	8.19	St. John Bapt. Midsummer Day. Viscount Kitchener b. 1850.
25	F	3.45	8.19	) First Quarter 6 h. 43 m. aft. First Wesleyan Conference, 1784.
26	S	3.45	8.19	Lord Kelvin born 1824. Navigation Acts repealed 1849.
27	𝔖	3.46	8.19	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Harriet Martineau died 1876.
28	M	3.47	8.18	Cawnpore Massacres, 1857.
29	Tu	3.47	8.18	St. Peter's Day. Coronation of Queen Victoria 1838.
30	W	3.48	8.18	Tower Bridge opened 1894. Pillory abolished 1837.

It is a noteworthy fact that the complexion wonderfully improves under the influence of BEECHAM'S PILLS. This is due to their specific action on the blood.

BEECHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♋ *Cancer*— The Crab. 22nd June to 22nd July.

1909. **31 Days.**

JULY.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♌ *Leo*— The Lion. 23rd July to 22nd Aug.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	Th	3.50	8.18	Dominion Day, 1867. Battle of Boyne, 1690.
2	F	3.50	8.18	Sir Robert Peel died 1850; born 5th Feb., 1788.
3	S	3.50	8.17	○ Full Moon, 0 h. 17 m. aft. Sadowa, 1866.
4	𝔖	3.50	8.17	4th Sunday after Trinity. Independence Day, U.S.A., 1776.
5	M	3.51	8.16	Cecil J. Rhodes born 1853.
6	Tu	3.52	8.16	Prince of Wales married 1893.
7	W	3.52	8.15	Old Midsummer Day. R. B. Sheridan died 1816.
8	Th	3.53	8.15	Right Hon. J. Chamberlain born 1836.
9	F	3.54	8.14	Edmund Burke died 1797; born 12th Jan., 1729.
10	S	3.55	8.13	(Last Quarter, 6 h. 58 m. morn. Sir Wm. Blackstone b. 1723.
11	𝔖	3.56	8.13	5th Sunday after Trinity. Alexandria bombarded 1882.
12	M	3.57	8.12	Evacuation of the Crimea, 1856.
13	Tu	3.58	8.12	Berlin Treaty, 1878. "Peace with Honour."
14	W	3.59	8.11	Storming of the Bastille, 1789.
15	Th	4. 1	8.10	Serious Colliery Disaster at the new Boston pit, St. Helens, 1905.
16	F	4. 2	8. 9	St. Swithin. Cardinal Manning born 1808.
17	S	4. 4	8. 9	Sir Joshua Reynolds born 1723. Nana Sahib defeated, 1857. ● New Moon, 10 h. 45 m. morn. 1st number of *Punch* app. 1841.
18	𝔖	4. 5	8. 8	6th Sunday after Trinity. Dr. W. G. Grace born 1848.
19	M	4. 6	8. 6	Bishop Wilberforce died 1873.
20	Tu	4. 7	8. 5	Pope Leo XIII. died 1903.
21	W	4. 8	8. 4	Army Purchase abolished, 1871. Robert Burns died 1796.
22	Th	4.10	8. 2	St. Mary Magdalene. Salamonica 1812.
23	F	4.11	8. 1	Duke of Devonshire born 1833. Gen. Grant d. 1885.
24	S	4.13	8. 0	Window Tax abolished 1851.
25	𝔖	4.15	7.58	☽ First Quar. 11 h. 45 m. morn. 7th Sun after Trinity. St. James.
26	M	4.17	7.57	Irish Church Bill, 1869.
27	Tu	4.18	7.56	Bank of England established, 1694.
28	W	4.19	7.54	Jameson Raiders convicted 1896.
29	Th	4.20	7.53	Assassination of King Humbert of Italy, 1900.
30	F	4.21	7.52	William Penn died 1718. D. of Saxe Coburg-Gotha died 1900.
31	S	4.22	7.50	Ignatius Loyola, founder of Society of Jesus, died 1556.

The man feels young and the woman looks young who keep their health up to the mark by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BEECHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♌ *Leo*— The Lion. 23rd July to 22nd Aug.

1909. **31 Days.**

AUGUST.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♍ *Virgo*— The Virgin. 23rd Aug. to 22nd Sept.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	♋	4.23	7.48	○ Full Moon, 9 h. 14 m. aft. 8th Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	4.25	7.47	Bank Holiday. Thomas Gainsborough died 1788.
3	Tu	4.27	7.45	Jeremy Taylor died 1667. Columbus sailed 1492.
4	W	4.29	7.43	Calais surrendered 1347. Weissembourg 1870.
5	Th	4.31	7.41	Atlantic Cable 1858. Empress Frederick of Germany died 1901.
6	F	4.33	7.39	Workmen's Compensation Act passed 1897.
7	S	4.34	7.37	Senor Canovas assassinated 1897. Queen Caroline died 1821.
8	♋	4.36	7.36	☾ Last Quarter 0 h. 10 m. aft. 9th Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	4.37	7.34	Coronation of King Edward VII., 1902.
10	Tu	4.39	7.32	Paris Underground Railway Fire, 1903.
11	W	4.40	7.30	Cardinal Newman died 1890; born 21st Feb., 1801.
12	Th	4.42	7.28	Grouse shooting begins.
13	F	4.43	7.27	Sir J.E. Millais died 1896; born 8th June, 1829.
14	S	4.44	7.25	Relief of Pekin 1900. Sir Colin Campbell died 1863.
15	♋	4.46	7.23	● New Moon, 11 h. 55 m. aft. 10th Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	4.47	7.21	"Peterloo" meeting at Manchester 1819.
17	Tu	4.49	7.19	Frederick the Great died 1786. De Quincey b. 1785.
18	W	4.51	7.17	Gravelotte 1870. Emperor of Austria born 1830.
19	Th	4.53	7.15	Honoré de Balzac died 1850; born 28th May, 1799.
20	F	4.54	7.13	Duke of Buckingham b. 1592; assass. 23rd Aug., 1628.
21	S	4.55	7.11	Battle of Vimiera 1808. Lady M. W. Montagu died 1762.
22	♋	4.57	7. 9	11th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Salisbury (3rd Marquis), d. 1903.
23	M	4.59	7. 7	Treaty of Prague 1866.
24	Tu	5. 1	7. 5	☽ First Quarter 3 h. 55 m. morn. St. Bartholomew 1572.
25	W	5. 3	7. 2	Michael Faraday died 1867; born 22nd Sept., 1791.
26	Th	5. 4	7. 1	Crecy 1346. Louis Philippe died 1850.
27	F	5. 6	6.58	Sir Rowland Hill died 1879. Algiers 1816.
28	S	5. 7	6.57	Leigh Hunt died 1859. Kassassin 1882.
29	♋	5. 9	6.54	12th Sunday after Trinity. *Royal George* foundered 1782.
30	M	5.11	6.52	Sir John Ross, Arctic Navigator, died 1856; born 24th June, 1777.
31	Tu	5.12	6.49	○ Full Moon 5 h. 8 m. morn. Queen of Holland born 1880.

When going for your holidays remember that BEECHAM'S PILLS will enable you to enjoy them to the full by establishing the benefit of the change.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♍ *Virgo*— The Virgin. 23rd Aug. to 22nd Sept.

1909. 30 Days. SEPTEMBER.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♎ *Libra*— The Balance. 23rd Sept. to 22nd Oct.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	W	5.14	6.47	Gen. Lord Methuen b. 1845. Sedan 1870. Partridge Shooting b'g'ns
2	Th	5.16	6.45	Omdurman 1898. Fire of London, 1666.
3	F	5.18	6.42	Oliver Cromwell died 1658. Earl of Halsbury born 1825.
4	S	5.20	6.39	Lord Ashbourne born 1837. French Republic declared, 1870.
5	♋	5.22	6.37	13th Sunday after Trinity. Treaty of Peace, Russia and Japan, signed 1905.
6	M	5.23	6.34	☾ Last Quarter 7 h. 44 m. aft. H.M.S. *Captain* lost 1870.
7	Tu	5.24	6.33	Sir H'ry Campbell-Bannerman b. 1836. Copenhagen taken 1807.
8	W	5.25	6.31	Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.
9	Th	5.26	6.27	Jewish New Year (5668). Flodden Field, 1513.
10	F	5.28	6.25	Empress of Austria assass 1898. Pinkie 1547.
11	S	5.30	6.23	Treaty of Ryswick, 1697. Malplaquet, 1709.
12	♋	5.32	6.21	14th Sunday after Trinity. Right Hon. H. H. Asquith b. 1852.
13	M	5.33	6.19	Tel-el-Kebir, 1882. Capture of Quebec 1759.
14	Tu	5.34	6.17	● New Moon, 3 h. 9 m. aft. Duke of Wellington, d. 1852.
15	W	5.36	6.15	Fenimore Cooper, born 1789 ; died 14th Sept., 1851.
16	Th	5.38	6.13	George I. landed 1714. Fahrenheit died 1736.
17	F	5.40	6.11	Moscow burnt 1812. Battle of Yalu River 1894.
18	S	5.41	6. 9	Dr. Johnson born 1709 ; died 13th Sept., 1784.
19	♋	5.42	6. 7	15th Sunday after Trinity. Thomas John Barnardo (Homes for Children), d. 1905.
20	M	5.44	6. 4	Battle of Alma, 1854. Delhi 1857.
21	Tu	5.45	6. 2	St. Matthew. Edward II. murdered, 1327.
22	W	5.46	6. 0	☽ First Quarter 6 h. 32 m. aft. Lord Chesterfield born 1694.
23	Th	5.48	5.58	Agreement between Sweden and Norway, 1905.
24	F	5.50	5.56	Autumn commences. Eliza Cook died 1889.
25	S	5.51	5.53	Relief of Lucknow 1857. Richard Porson d. 1808.
26	♋	5.53	5.50	16th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Collingwood born 1750.
27	M	5.54	5.47	Stockton & Darlington Railway opened, 1825.
28	Tu	5.57	5.44	Strasburg capitulated, 1870. Pasteur died 1895.
29	W	5.59	5.42	○ Full Moon 1 h. 5 m. aft. St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.
30	Th	6. 0	5.40	F.M. Earl Roberts, V.C., born 1832.

BEECHAM'S PILLS work wonders in cases of Lassitude and Brain-fag. They encourage sound and refreshing sleep.

BEECHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♎ *Libra*— The Balance. 23rd Sept. to 22nd Oct.

1909. **31 Days.**

OCTOBER.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♏ *Scorpio*— The Scorpion. 23rd Oct. to 21st Nov

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	F	6. 2	5.37	Pheasant Shooting begins.
2	S	6. 4	5.34	Glasgow Bank failed 1878. Earl of Shaftesbury died 1885.
3	𝔖	6. 6	5.33	17th Sunday after Trinity. Wm. Morris died 1896.
4	M	6. 7	5.31	Marshall Niel born 1802, died 14th August, 1869.
5	Tu	6. 8	5.29	Prince Henry of Battenberg born 1858; died 20th Jan., 1896.
6	W	6. 9	5.27	☾ Last Quarter 6h. 44 min. mrn. Alfred, Lord Tennyson, d. 1892.
7	Th	6.11	5.25	Edgar Allen Poe died 1849; born 19th Feb., 1809.
8	F	6.13	5.23	Chicago Fire 1871. Henry Fielding died 1754.
9	S	6.15	5.20	Boer Ultimatum 1899. Italian Union established 1870.
10	𝔖	6.17	5.18	18th Sunday after Trinity. Kruger born 1825.
11	M	6.19	5.15	Battle of Camperdown 1797. Girton College, Cambridge, opened 1873.
12	Tu	6.22	5.13	Old Michaelmas Day. Pekin taken 1860.
13	W	6.23	5.11	Sir Henry Irving died 1905.
14	Th	6.24	5. 9	● New Moon 8 h. 13 m. morn. Jena 1806.
15	F	6.25	5. 7	Gregorian Calendar introduced 1582.
16	S	6.26	5. 5	Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt 1555.
17	𝔖	6.27	5. 2	19th Sunday after Trinity. John Wilkes b. 1727.
18	M	6.29	5. 0	James Boswell born 1740. St. Luke's Day.
19	Tu	6.31	4.57	Jonathan Swift died 1745; born 30th Nov., 1667.
20	W	6.32	4.55	Grace Darling died 1842. Navarino 1827.
21	Th	6.34	4.54	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. Death of Nelson.
22	F	6.36	4.53	☽ First Quarter 7 h. 4 m. morn. Sarah Bernhardt born 1845.
23	S	6.39	4.50	Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach (Viscount St. Aldwyn) b. 1837.
24	𝔖	6.41	4.48	20th Sunday after Trinity. Gen. Symons d. 1899.
25	M	6.43	4.46	Balaclava 1854. Agincourt 1415.
26	Tu	6.44	4.44	Count von Moltke born 1800; died 24th April 1891.
27	W	6.45	4.42	President Theodore Roosevelt born 1858.
28	Th	6.47	4.40	○ Full Moon 10 h. 7 m. aft. St. Simon and St. Jude.
29	F	6.49	4.38	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded 1618.
30	S	6.50	4.36	Ladysmith invested 1899. Fire at Tower of London 1841.
31	𝔖	6.52	4.34	21st Sunday after Trinity. John Evelyn b. 1620.

At the fall of the year much illness may be prevented by a timely use of
BEECHAM'S PILLS.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♏ *Scorpio*— The Scorpion. 23rd Oct. to 21st Nov.

1909. 30 Days. NOVEMBER.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♐ *Sagittarius*— The Archer. 22nd Nov. to 21st Dec.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
		h. m.	*h. m.*	
1	M	6.54	4.32	Lord George Gordon died 1793; born 26 Dec. 1751.
2	Tu	6.56	4.30	Jenny Lind died 1887. Richard Hooker died 1600.
3	W	6.58	4.28	Mutsuhito, Mikado of Japan, born 1852.
4	Th	7. 1	4.26	☾ Last Quarter, 9 h. 38m. aft. Constitution to Finland, 1905.
5	F	7. 3	4.24	Gunpowder Plot, 1604. Inkerman, 1854.
6	S	7. 5	4.23	First Canadian Parliament, 1867.
7	✠	7. 6	4.22	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Sir Martin Frobisher died 1594.
8	M	7. 7	4.20	John Milton died 1674; born 9th Dec. 1608.
9	Tu	7. 9	4.18	THE KING'S BIRTHDAY (1841). Lord Mayor's Day.
10	W	7.10	4.17	Oliver Goldsmith born 1728; died 4th April, 1774.
11	Th	7.12	4.16	King of Italy born 1868. Half-Quarter Day.
12	F	7.14	4.14	Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, opened 1856.
13	S	7.15	4.12	● New Moon, 2 h. 18 m. morn. Arthur Hugh Clough d. 1861.
14	✠	7.17	4.11	23rd Sunday after Trinity. Light Locomotives Act, 1896.
15	M	7.19	4.10	Earl of Chatham born 1708; died 11th May, 1778.
16	Tu	7.21	4. 8	Suez Canal declared opened, 1869. John Bright born 1811; died March 27th, 1889.
17	W	7.23	4. 7	David Nasmith died 1839. Queen Mary I. d. 1558.
18	Th	7.25	4. 5	Duke of Wellington buried in St. Paul's, 1852.
19	F	7.26	4. 4	Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., born 1838. Chas. I. born 1600.
20	S	7.27	4. 3	☽ First Quarter, 5 h. 29m. aft. Sir Wilfred Laurier born 1841.
21	✠	7.29	4. 2	24th Sunday after Trinity. Sir John Hawkins died 1595.
22	M	7.30	4. 1	George Eliot (Mrs. Cross) b. 1819; d. 22nd Dec., 1880.
23	Tu	7.32	4. 0	Fenians executed at Manchester.
24	W	7.34	3.58	Tasmania discovered, 1642. Old Martinmas.
25	Th	7.36	3.57	Sir Henry Havelock died 1857; born 5th April, 1795.
26	F	7.38	3.56	Queen Maud of Norway born 1869.
27	S	7.40	3.55	○ Full Moon 8h. 52m. morn. Alexandre Dumas fils, d. 1895.
28	✠	7.42	3.54	1st Sunday in Advent. Dr. Parker (City Temple), d. 1902.
29	M	7.43	3.53	First London School Board, 1870. Sir F. C. Burnand (*Punch*) born 1836.
30	Tu	7.44	3.53	St. Andrew. Mark Lemon born 1809.

In times of gloom and depression you can always keep up your spirits and maintain your energy by taking BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BEECHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♐ *Sagittarius*— The Archer. 22nd Nov. to 21st Dec.

1909 **31 Days.**

DECEMBER.

ZODIACAL SIGN. ♑ *Capricornus*— The Goat. 22nd Dec. to 20th Jan.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	THE SUN Rises.	Sets.	REMINDERS AND EVENTS.
1	W	7.45	3.52	Birthday of Queen Alexandra, 1844.
2	Th	7.46	3.52	St. Paul's opened 1697. Austerlitz 1805.
3	F	7.47	3.51	R. L. Stevenson died 1894 ; born 13th Nov., 1850.
4	S	7.48	3.51	☾ Last Quarter 4h. 13m. aft. Prof. John Tyndall died 1893.
5	♆	7.49	3.50	2nd Sunday in Advent. Mozart died 1791.
6	M	7.51	3.50	Battle of Cawnpore, 1857. Warren Hastings b. 1732.
7	Tu	7.52	3.50	Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., born 1839; died 2nd June, 1908.
8	W	7.53	3.50	Herbert Spencer died 1903. C. W. Dilke b. 1789.
9	Th	7.54	3.50	Colony of Sierra Leone founded, 1786.
10	F	7.55	3.49	Plevna captured 1877. Royal Academy Instituted 1768.
11	S	7.56	3.49	Fashoda evacuated 1898. Richard Doyle died 1883.
12	♆	7.57	3.49	● New Moon, 7 h. 9 m. aft. 3rd Sunday in Advent.
13	M	7.58	3.49	Drake sailed from Falmouth, 1577.
14	Tu	7.59	3.49	Prince Consort died 1861 ; born 26th Aug., 1819.
15	W	8. 1	3.49	Isaac Walton d. 1683. Colenso 1899.
16	Th	8. 2	3.49	Cromwell made Lord Protector, 1653.
17	F	8. 3	3.50	Ludwig Von. Beethoven born 1770 ; died 26th March, 1827.
18	S	8. 4	3.50	Abolition of Slavery in United States, 1862.
19	♆	8. 5	3.50	4th Sun. in Advent. J. M. W. Turner died 1851.
20	M	8. 5	3.50	☽ First Quarter, 2 h. 18 m. morn. Battle of Suakim, 1888.
21	Tu	8. 6	3.51	St. Thomas. Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
22	W	8. 6	3.51	Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., born 1842.
23	Th	8. 7	3.51	Lord Roberts sailed for South Africa 1899.
24	F	8. 7	3.52	John Morley born 1838. Thackeray died 1863.
25	S	8. 7	3.52	Christmas Day. William I. crowned 1066.
26	♆	8. 7	3.53	○ Full Moon 9 h. 30 m. aft. 1st Sunday after Christmas.
27	M	8. 7	3.54	Boxing Day. Bank Holiday. St. John the Evangelist.
28	Tu	8. 7	3.55	Tay Bridge disaster, 1879. Lord Macauley d. 1859.
29	W	8. 8	3.56	Dr. Jameson's Rising in the Transvaal, 1895. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, b. 1809 ; d. May 19th, 1898.
30	Th	8. 8	3.56	Rudyard Kipling born 1865.
31	F	8. 8	3.57	Gambetta died 1882. New Year's Eve.

If owing to Christmas festivities your Stomach and Liver become disordered, a dose or two of BEECHAM'S PILLS will put you right.

Astronomical Notes, Useful Tables, &c.

ECLIPSES IN 1909.

In the Year 1909 there will be two Eclipses of the SUN and two of the MOON.

I. A Total Eclipse of the MOON on the 3rd—4th June, partly visible at Greenwich.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the SUN on the 17th June, invisible at Greenwich.

III. A Total Eclipse of the MOON on the 27th November, partly visible at Greenwich.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the SUN on the 12th December, invisible at Greenwich.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

As compared with the clock in the following places.

	H M.		H.M.
Adelaide	9 14 P.M.	Paris	0 9 P.M.
A'kl'd (N.Z.)	11 39 P.M.	Pekin	7 46 P.M.
Berlin	0 54 P.M.	Perth, W. Aus	7 43 P.M.
Berne	0 30 P.M.	Philadelphia	6 59 A.M.
Bombay	4 51 P.M.	P't Moresby	10 4 P.M.
Boston, U.S.	7 16 A.M.	Prague	0 58 P.M.
B'sb'e, Q'ld	10 12 P.M.	Quebec	7 15 A.M.
Brussels	0 17 P.M.	Rome	0 50 P.M.
Calcutta	5 53 P.M.	Rotterdam	0 18 P.M.
Cape of G.H.	1 14 P.M.	S. Fran'co, P	3 52 A.M.
Chicago	6 10 A.M.	S. Petersb'g	2 1 P.M.
Const'inople	1 56 P.M.	Stockholm	1 12 P.M.
Dublin	11 35 A.M.	Suez	2 10 P.M.
Edinburgh	11 47 A.M.	Sydney	10 5 P.M.
Florence	0 45 P.M.	Toronto	6 42 A.M.
Glasgow	11 43 A.M.	Vancouver	3 38 A.M.
Hobart, Tas.	9 49 P.M.	Vienna	1 5 P.M.
Jerusalem	2 21 P.M.		
Lisbon	11 23 A.M.		
Madras	5 21 P.M.		
Madrid	11 45 A.M.		
Malta	0 58 P.M.		
Melb'ne, Aus.	9 40 P.M.		
Moscow	2 30 P.M.		
N'wf'dl'd	S.J. 8 29 A.M.		
New York	7 4 A.M.		

Variation of time depends upon Longitude; every Degree East of Greenwich is 4 minutes earlier and every Degree West 4 minutes later, than Greenwich time.

THE MOON & THE WEATHER.

As many people attempt to connect the state of the weather with the changes of the moon, we give a table published by Dr. Samuel Clarke for the prediction of weather changes upon this theory. The table, he says, was compiled as the result of prolonged observations.

If the Moon change between	Summer.	Winter.
12 and 2 P.M.	Very rainy	Snow and rain
2 — 4 ,,	Changeable	Fair and mild
4 — 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
6 — 8 ,,	Fair, if wind at N.W.	Frosty, if wind N. or N.E.
6 — 8 ,,	Rainy, if at S. or S.W.	Rain or Snow, if S. or S.W.
8 —10 ,,	Rainy, if at S. or S.W.	Rain or Snow, if S. or S.W.
10 —12 ,,	Fair	Fair and Frosty.
12 — 2 A.M.	Fair	Hard frost, unless S. or S.W.
2 — 4 ,,	Cold & Showery	Snow & Stormy
4 — 6 ,,	Rain	Snow & Stormy
6 — 8 ,,	Wind and rain	Stormy weather
8 —10 ,,	Changeable	Rain if wind W., Snow if E.
10 —12 ,,	Freq. showers	Cold, with high wind.

AN INCH OF RAIN.

One "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly 2 square feet, or 3,632 cubic feet — 100 tons upon an acre.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN 1909.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

April 12th, Easter Monday ... ...
May 31st, Whit Monday ... ...
August 2nd, First Monday in August ...
December 27th, Boxing Day ... ...

SCOTLAND.

January 1st, New Year's Day ... ...
May 3rd, First Monday in May ... ...
August 2nd, First Monday in August ...
December 25th, Christmas Day ... ...

BEECHAM'S FAMILY ALMANACK.

CALENDAR FOR 1910.

JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	—	—	—	—	—

FEBRUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MARCH.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APRIL.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

JULY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	—	—	—	—	—	—

AUGUST.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEPTEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OCTOBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	—	—	—	—	—

NOVEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DECEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING.—Edward VII., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, is the second child of the late Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He was born at Buckingham Palace, on November 9th, 1841, created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, December 8th, 1841, Earl of Dublin, January 17th, 1850, married on March 10th, 1863, succeeded his mother on January 22nd, 1901, and was crowned on August 9th, 1902.

THE QUEEN.—Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, was born on December 1st, 1844, and is the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark and the late Queen Louise.

THE KING'S CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN.—Albert Victor, DUKE OF CLARENCE, born January 8th, 1864, died January 14th, 1892.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, PRINCE OF WALES, born June 3rd, 1865, married July 6th, 1893, to Princess Mary of Teck, has issue—

Edward Albert, born June 23rd, 1894.
Albert Frederick, born December 14th, 1895.
Victoria Alexandra, born April 25th, 1897.
Henry William, born March 31st, 1900.
George Edward, born December 20th, 1902.
John Charles Francis, born July 12th, 1905.

Louise Victoria, DUCHESS OF FIFE, born February 20th, 1867, married July 27th, 1889, has issue—

Alexandra Victoria, born May 17th, 1891.
Maud Alexandra, born April 3rd, 1893.
Victoria Alexandra, born July 6th, 1868.

Maud Charlotte, born November 26th, 1869, married July 22nd, 1896, to Prince Charles of Denmark, has issue—

Alex. Edward, born July 2nd, 1903.
Alexander, born April 6th, 1871, died April 7th, 1871

TABLES OF AVERAGE WEIGHTS FOR HEIGHT OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. (Dr. Mackenzie's Tables.)

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
ft. in.	st. lb.	ft. in.	st. lbs.
5 2	9 0	4 10	7 0
5 3	9 7	4 11	7 4
5 4	9 13	5 0	7 7
5 5	10 2	5 1	7 12
5 6	10 5	5 2	8 2
5 7	10 8	5 3	8 9
5 8	11 1	5 4	9 2
5 9	11 8	5 5	9 9
5 10	12 1	5 6	9 13
5 11	12 6	5 7	10 8
6 0	12 10	5 8	11 4

BOYS.			GIRLS.		
Age.	Wght.	Height.	Age.	Wght.	Height.
	st. lbs.	ft. in.		st. lbs.	ft. in.
5	3 8	3 6	5	2 12	3 6
6	3 12	3 8	6	3 1	3 8
7	4 1	3 10	7	3 6	3 10
8	4 4	4 0	8	3 10	4 0
9	4 9	4 2	9	4 1	4 2
10	4 13	4 4	10	4 6	4 4
11	5 3	4 6	11	4 13	4 6
12	5 9	4 8	12	5 8	4 8
13	6 0	4 10	13	6 5	4 10
14	6 8	5 0	14	7 0	5 0
15	7 5	5 2	15	7 8	5 2

Same Girl on Sunday
Same Girl on Monday
Same Girl the whole year round.

THANKS TO
BEECHAM'S PILLS.

MARKETING TABLE AND READY RECKONER.

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

POSTAL INFORMATION.—Inland Rates.

LETTERS:—Not exceeding 4oz. in weight, 1d; and for every additional 2oz. ½d.

A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage; and a letter posted insufficiently prepaid is chargeable with double the deficiency.

No letter may exceed 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

POST CARDS:—There is no legal way of sending a written letter through the post for a postage of a halfpenny, except by means of a Post Card. They may not exceed 5½ by 3½ inches in size, or be less than 3¼ by 2¼ inches.

HALFPENNY PACKETS:—For a weight not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.

A Halfpenny Packet posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double postage.

No Halfpenny Packet may exceed 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Samples of goods, patterns of cloth, &c., cannot be sent at the halfpenny rate.

Packets exceeding 2oz. in weight pass as letters.

NEWSPAPERS:—For each Newspaper, ½d.

No packet of Newspapers may exceed 5lb in weight, 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth.

A Newspaper must be so folded as to admit the title being readily seen, and may not contain any enclosure (except Supplements).

PARCELS:—Parcels not exceeding 1 lb in weight, 3d.; 1 lb to 2 lb, 4d.; 2 lb to 3 lb, 5d.; 3 lb to 5 lb, 6d.; 5 lb to 7 lb, 7d.; and 1d. per lb up to 11 lb.

No parcel can be sent exceeding 11 lb in weight.

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Postal Parcel are:—Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.: Greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.

Every parcel must be presented at the counter of a Post Office for transmission as a parcel. It must on no account be deposited in a letter box.

REGISTRATION:—Fee for all classes of postal packets, 2d. (parcels included).

This fee, which, as well as the postage, must be prepaid, secures compensation in the event of loss or damage up to £5. Additional compensation up to a maximum of £120 can be obtained by paying higher fees, according to scale.

POSTAL ORDERS:—The following Orders are issued, upon which poundage is charged as shown, viz.:—

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.,.....½d.
3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s.,
5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 7s. 6d.,
8s., 8s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 6d., 10s.,
10s. 6d., 11s., 11s. 6d., 12s.,
12s. 6d., 13s., 13s. 6d., 14s.,
14s. 6d., 15s.....1d.
15s. 6d., 16s., 16s. 6d., 17s.,
17s. 6d., 18s., 18s. 6d., 19s.,
19s. 6d., 20s., 21s.....1½d.

The person who sends one of these Orders must fill in the name of the person to whom it is sent, and, if he so wishes, he can also fill in the name of any particular Money Order Office, and the Order will be cashed at that office and no other. The insertion of the name of the paying office affords a safeguard against payment being made to a wrong person. No Postal Order will be paid, even though presented for payment by a Banker, unless the name of the payee be inserted in the body of the Order.

MONEY ORDERS:—At every Money Order Office Money Orders can be obtained between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. The commission for these Orders is:—

For sums not exceeding £1.....2d.
Above £1 and not exceeding £3.....3d.
,, £3 ,, ,, £10.....4d.
,, £10 ,, ,, £20.....6d.
,, £20 ,, ,, £30.....8d.
,, £30 ,, ,, £40.....10d.

No single Inland Money Order can be issued for more than £40.

INLAND TELEGRAMS:—The charge is 6d. for the first 12 words, and ½d. for each additional word. Addresses are charged for.

The amount covers the cost of delivery at any address within three miles of the terminal office; and if that office is a Head Post Office the message is delivered free within the limits of the town postal delivery when such delivery extends beyond three miles. Telegrams are delivered free at all times within the Metropolitan Postal District.

LICENSES:—Dog and Gun Licenses can be obtained through all Money Order Offices in England and Scotland, as follows:—Dogs, 7s. 6d.; Guns, 10s.

Gun Licenses are also issued at certain Money Order Offices in districts in Ireland in which there is a demand for them.

SOME ASTOUNDING FIGURES ABOUT BEECHAM'S PILLS.

A curious statistician has made the following approximate calculations. He says, if the Beecham's Pills dispatched in one year from St. Helens, Lancashire, were placed side by side in a row, they would form a line 1,073 miles long, that is, they would not only reach from Land's End to John o' Groats, but extend over part of the Orkney and Shetland Isles: or, if we made a band of them one inch wide, they would reach from London to York, while the boxes which hold them, if placed one above the other, would form a column 100 miles high. Now notice how considerable is the space into which the pills (without the boxes) can be packed in the most economical manner. Imagine the pills piled like shot in the form of a pyramid. Each of its sides would measure 19 feet, whilst the topmost pill would be 14 feet from the ground. More than 1,000,000 pills would compose the bottom layer and there would be 1,005 layers, culminating in a single pill. Now let us consider the boxes (or boxed pills). Each side of this pyramid would measure 32 feet, 43,124 boxes form the bottom layer and there are 182 layers, the topmost box being 23 feet from the ground. Now fancy you are standing in the centre of two circles, the inner composed of boxes and the outer of pills side by side. You would have to walk 23 miles to reach the circumference of the circle of boxes, and 153 miles further still to reach the circumference of the circle of pills. Walking round the circle of boxes at the rate of 20 miles per day, a seven days' tramp would bring you to your starting point. Round the circle of pills, at the same speed, you would walk for nine weeks of six days each before your journey of 1,073 miles would be completed, and in this time you would have to pass the inconceivable number of 340,000,000 pills.

The above figures will give you some idea of the sale of Beecham's Pills, but to calculate the blessings they confer is impossible, when it is remembered that 2 or 3 of these little pills are able to remove or alleviate some one or more of the many ills that flesh is heir to.

HINTS ON WILLS.

A will should be always written in ink. The testator must sign in the actual presence of two witnesses, at least. If more than one sheet of paper is required the testator and witnesses should sign each sheet. Witnesses cannot benefit under the will they sign. Witnesses should be told that they are witnessing a will. A will should contain a clause appointing one or more persons to act as executors. A will is revoked by the execution of a later one, by a codicil, by marriage of the testator, and by intentional destruction of a will by the testator. A solicitor should be employed to draft any will but such as is of the most simple description. The following may serve as a model for simple ordinary wills:—

FORM OF WILL.

This is the last will of me, John Jackson, of number one, High Street, Dorking, in the County of Surrey, draper. I give and devise the whole of my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may be possessed and to which I may be entitled at my death unto .....absolutely, and I appoint..... ..... executors to this my last will, and I hereby revoke all former wills and codicils.

Dated this first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

JOHN JACKSON.

Signed by the said John Jackson in the presence of us, present at the same time who thereupon signed our names hereto in his presence and in the presence of each other.

THOMAS SMITH,
6, Bath Street, Dorking,
Ironmonger.

RICHARD BROWN,
5, Broadway, Croydon.
Clerk

The Teeth.

DECAY.—Strange as it may seem the cause of the decay of the teeth was unknown till a few years ago. It is due entirely to the presence of lactic acid. Where does this come from? Is there a way to avoid it?

GERMS.—These are in the mouth, they cannot be eliminated, and will always be there.

They are probably useful in some way unknown; it may never be known.

They do this mischief, however. Their food or soil (whichever we ought to call it) is sugar and starch. They convert both sugar and starch into lactic acid; and lactic acid attacks the lime of which the teeth are largely composed.

And this is decay.

HOW?—Sugar and starch get between the teeth, into cracks, crevices, nooks and corners, and stay there.

The germs are always ready. Lactic acid is formed whenever the starch and sugar stay there long enough to give the germs a chance.

REMEDY.—Keep the teeth clean.

DENTIFRICE.—The use of a good dentifrice is necessary to properly clean the teeth. Twice a day is often enough.

WHAT DENTIFRICE.—Whatever will clean the teeth and do no harm? Some pastes and powders contain acids or grit which destroy the enamel of the teeth.

Chalk is required as the polishing part, soap and water the washing part, an antiseptic to destroy the germs, an alkali to neutralise the acids of the mouth, glycerine to cut the tartar, a little flavour to make the duty agreeable.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.—Paste is the pleasantest form of dentifrice; the collapsible tube is the handiest package and Beecham's Tooth Paste is the only one that keeps soft and does not burst the tube. It cleans the teeth without scratching them.

RULES.—Brush the teeth on going to bed, and again on getting up in the morning.

You can no more clean the teeth without dentifrice than you can clean your hands without soap.

Medium soft brush, not so stiff as to hurt the gums.

Warm water is better than cold or hot; and rinse the mouth.

Floss-silk drawn between the teeth is essential, and tooth-picks are useful, where the teeth are at all crowded.

DENTIST.—When a tooth has begun to decay, you cannot clean it, you cannot stop the decay; you must go to the dentist.

TARTAR.—Beecham's Tooth Paste will in most cases prevent tartar, but should the teeth become encrusted, the dentist's instrument is necessary.

Beecham's Tooth Paste

RECOMMENDS ITSELF; it is efficacious, economical, cleanses the teeth, perfumes the breath, removes the tartar, and prevents decay. It is composed of the best known ingredients for neutralising the acids of the mouth, for preventing all deleterious deposits upon the teeth (which cause them to decay and become loose), and for the CURE of spongy or unhealthy gums, and is a pleasant and reliable dentifrice. The loss of the Teeth is soon followed by ill-health.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE is put up in collapsible tubes, perfectly air-tight, and so adjustable that no waste need occur; the packages are pretty for the toilet table, and most convenient for the travelling bag. They are sold everywhere for ONE SHILLING each.

IN THE CAUSE OF HEALTH.

General Rules.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE must be perfectly dry. Get rid of any source of dampness. Let in plenty of sunlight.

THE AIR must be kept fresh. Secure this by liberal ventilation. Sleep with top of bedroom window open where practicable. Ventilate often and thoroughly when large fires and gas are burning, or if several persons are gathered in one apartment.

THE DRAINAGE must never be allowed to get out of order without immediate attention. Flush with disinfectants frequently. Keep cisterns clean. Never allow rubbish to accumulate. Keep dust out of corners of rooms and cupboards.

Never re-paper a wall without stripping the old paper.

FOOD must be of good quality. Have fixed times for three daily meals, and do not eat between them. Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly.

DRINK.—Pure water is for all purposes absolutely the best drink possible. If alcohol be taken, use it sparingly and largely diluted. Good milk is, of course, invaluable.

THE CLOTHING must be warm and sufficient, but not heavy. Wear flannel garments next the skin. Always change boots and clothes when they get wet.

EXERCISE should be taken regularly, especially by those leading a sedentary life. Walking, swimming, tennis, cycling, etc., are all splendid aids to good health. Never overdo any physical exercise.

SLEEP.—From seven to nine hours sleep at night is a fair allowance; but much in this matter depends on constitution and the state of the health. The mind should be quite calm when bedtime arrives; cease to think or work on important matters in the evening. Take only the lightest of suppers, if any. A glass of hot milk is the best refreshment to close the day with.

Home Treatment of Simple Accidents and Injuries.

CUTS AND WOUNDS.—First stop or greatly check the bleeding by the application of cold water, alum, lifting the limb, pressure on the part, or on the artery leading thereto. See that the wound is thoroughly clean, and bind with clean, soft rag. Do not apply tobacco, cobwebs, etc., or blood-poisoning may ensue.

BRUISES.—Apply cold water. When the pain is relieved use frequently a lotion of 2oz. spirits of wine to 12oz. water.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—Paint with a mixture of one part castor oil to one part collodion, or apply a layer of cotton wool and loose bandage, or sprinkle the burn with starch or flour.

STINGS.—First remove the sting, then apply soda or ammonia to neutralise the poison left by the insect.

FAINTING.—Bend the head forward toward the toes. Give brandy or any stimulant.

FITS.—Never give any stimulants. In **EPILEPSY** hold or watch the patient until recovery. Then give 20 grains of potassium bromide at once, and thereafter three times daily for some time. In **APOPLEXY** the treatment must be *immediate*, or death may result in a few minutes. Place the patient on his back, raise the head, loosen the clothes about the neck, apply warm mustard poultices to the feet and legs, and cold water with vinegar, or better still, ice-bags, to the head. Mix eight grains of calomel with two drops of castor oil, and put it far back on the tongue. Call the doctor.

CHOKING.—Try an emetic—a tablespoonful of salt in hot water. Hold a child up by the heels.

THE EYE.—To remove grit or foreign bodies from the eye pass a small camel-hair brush under the lid. Syringe the eye with luke-warm water or use an eye-cup. Never poultice the eye.

SPRAINS.—If slight apply arnica, lead lotion, or spirit lotion. If severe, hot fomentations and complete rest.

Science Siftings, which makes a special feature of showing its readers what to buy and what to avoid, had, in a recent issue, a lengthy article on "Beecham's Pills," of which the following is an extract:—

"We have examined this special medicament, and find it contains carefully selected carminative, bitter, and purgative principles of vegetable origin."

In the Cause of Health (continued).

We have also perused some of the advertising literature associated with it, and even in view of the advertisement-writer's usual illustrative method we find nothing which cannot be substantiated. Everything in remedies of the class before us depends on the nicety with which they are compounded, and the proper proportioning and selecting of the constituents, and in these respects "Beecham's Pills" are admirable. Without hesitation, then, we award the SCIENCE SIFTINGS CERTIFICATE OF MERIT to Mr. Thomas Beecham, of St. Helens, Lancashire."

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.—The first object should be to get rid of the poison by an emetic, except when it is seen that the lips and mouth are stained or burned.

The emetic may be a dessert spoonful of mustard in a tumblerful of lukewarm water, or a table-spoonful of salt in a tumblerful of lukewarm water; for a young child a tea-spoonful of ipecacuanha wine, repeated twice at intervals of 15 minutes, may be given instead. The finger or a feather passed to the back of the throat and moved about may serve to unload the stomach.

When there are stains about the mouth give copious draughts of milk, or several spoonfuls of olive, salad, or linseed oil. Oil is not to be given when phosphorus is the cause of poisoning.

TEA.—Strong tea (a handful thrown into the kettle and boiled) acts as a neutralizer of many poisons and is always safe.

The doctor should be invariably sent for.

LEAD POISONING.—Lead-workers in Potteries, lead works, lead mines, &c., should take at frequent intervals a table-spoonful of sulphate of magnesia three times during the day, with a large dose of Beecham's Pills at night, for a day or two; this will eliminate noxious accumulations and lead poisoning will be prevented.

IMPORTANT FACTS.—When a person has swallowed a poison, and threatens to go to sleep, keep him awake.

When he seems going off into a fit, dash cold water on his head, face and neck.

When there are no stains about the mouth give an emetic, also milk, oils (except in phosphorus poisoning), and end up with strong tea.

When there are stains about the mouth, give milk and oils but no emetic.

In all cases any vomited matter and food, or other substance suspected of being the poison, should be preserved.

CAUTION IN VISITING THE SICK.—Do not visit the sick when you are fatigued, or when in a state of perspiration, or with the stomach empty, for in such conditions you are liable to take the infection. When the disease is very contagious, place yourself at the side of the patient which is nearest the window. Do not enter the room the first thing in the morning before it has been aired; and when you come away, take some food, change your clothing immediately, and expose the latter to the air for some days. Tobacco smoke is a preventive of malaria.

SOME AILMENTS WHICH CALL FOR AN IMMEDIATE USE OF BEECHAM'S PILLS.—Anæmia and poorness of blood; Biliousness in all its forms; Boils, Eruptions and Pimples; Constipation; Eczema; Headache, both chronic and occasional; Indigestion, Heart-burn and Acidity; Kidney Troubles and Backache; Liver Disorders; Nervous Failure and want of Tone; Stomach Complaints, Wind, Loss of Appetite; Excess of Uric Acid in the system; Ailments peculiar to Women. Full particulars for treatment in each case will be found with every box.

No household should be without the following articles at hand:—

A Clinical Thermometer	Carbolic Soap
Sticking Plaster	Sal Volatile
Mustard	Medicine Measuring Glass
Turpentine	Disinfectants
Linseed Meal	Castor Oil
Cotton Wool	Linseed Oil
Lint	Beecham's Pills
Vaseline	Beecham's Cough Pills

ADVICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—Should an escape of gas occur in the house, turn off the gas at the meter, but do not take a light with you. Open all doors and windows.

Should any persons be overcome with the fumes, get them into the fresh air, and use artificial respiration.

ANNUAL SALE

6,000,000 BOXES.

Beecham's Pills

have achieved the proud distinction of being what may be called a **National Medicine**. This has been mainly brought about by the British Householder—that clear-headed and deliberate individual whose judgment must be the ultimate foundation of all enduring reputation. **Beecham's Pills** have very literally found their way to his heart through his stomach, and he has undoubtedly raised them to the high position of **a Family Favorite**. This almost affectionate reliance on **Beecham's Pills** has been the steady growth of more than half a century; during which time wives and mothers, husbands and fathers, sons and daughters, in tens of thousands of happy homes, have renewed their vigour, avoided serious illness, aud maintained perennial health and spirits by no other means than **Beecham's Pills**.

In boxes, 1/1½ (56 pills), and 2/9 (168 pills).

Beecham's Cough Pills.

(GREEN LABEL)

Another Family Favorite is **Beecham's Cough Pills**, which, for Asthma, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, and similar Chest Ailments, have gained, during a long series of years, the complete confidence of the Home Circle. They are as absolutely safe for man, woman, or child as they are benign and curative in their action. There is no better tonic in the world for the respiratory organs than **Beecham's Cough Pills**, and sufferers yet unacquainted with their merits may verify the fact by one trial.

Price 1/1½ (56 pills).

WINNERS OF THE PRINCIPAL RACES.

THE DERBY.

Year	Winner	Time	Jockey	Run
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	2 49 4/5	J. Watts	8
1891 *‡	Sir F. Johnstone's Common	2 56 4/5	G. Barrett	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	2 44	Allsopp	13
1893 *‡	Mr. M'Calmont's Isinglass	2 43	T. Loates	11
1894 *	Lord Rosebery's Ladas	2 45 4/5	J. Watts	7
1895 ‡	Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto	2 43 2/5	S. Loates	15
1896 ‡	Prince of Wales's Persimmon	2 42	J. Watts	11
1897 *‡	Mr. Gubbins's Galtee More	2 44	C. Wood	11
1898	Mr. J. W. Larnach's Jeddah	2 47	O. Madden	18
1899 *‡	Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox	2 42 4/5	M. Cannon	12
1900 *‡	Prince of Wales's Diamond Jubilee	2 42	H. Jones	14
1901	Mr. Whitney's Volodyovski	2 40 4/5	L. Reiff	25
1902	Mr. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	2 43 1/5	J. H. Martin	18
1903 *‡	Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand	2 42 4/5	D. Maher	7
1904 *	Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Amant	2 45 4/5	K. Cannon	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	2 39 3/5	D. Maher	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	2 36 4/5	D. Maher	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	2 44	J. Reiff	9
1908	Chev. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta	2 39 4/5	W. Bullock	18

* Also won the Two Thousand. ‡ St. Leger.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

Year	Winner	ys.	st.	lbs.	Time	Jockey	Run
1890	Ilex	6	10	5....10	41 4/5	A. Nightingall	16
1891	Come Away	a	11	12....9	58	Mr. H. Beasley	21
1892	Father O'Flynn	a	10	5....9	48 1/5	Captain Owen	25
1893	Cloister	a	12	7....9	42 2/5	Dollery	15
1894	Why Not	a	11	13....9	45 2/5	A. Nightingall	14
1895	Wild Man from Borneo	a	10	11....10	32	Mr. J. Widger	19
1896	The Soarer	a	9	13....10	11 1/5	Mr. D. Campbell	28
1897	Manifesto	a	11	3....9	49	T. Kavanagh	28
1898	Drogheda	6	10	12....9	43 4/5	Gourlay	25
1899	Manifesto	a	12	7....9	49 4/5	G. Williamson	19
1900	Ambush II.	6	11	3....10	1	A. Anthony	16
1901	Grudon	a	10	0....9	47 4/5	A. Nightingall	24
1902	Shannon Lass	a	10	1....10	3	D. Read	21
1903	Drumcree	a	11	3....10	0 2/5	P. Woodland	23
1904	Moifaa	a	10	7....9	58 3/5	Birch	26
1905	Kirkland	a	11	5....9	48 4/5	F. Mason	27
1906	Ascetic's Silver	a	10	9....9	34 2/5	Hon. A. Hastings	23
1907	Eremon	7	10	11....9	47	A. Newey	25
1908	Rubio	10	10	5....10	3 3/5	H. Bletsoe	24

CHAMPION CRICKET COUNTIES.

1873	Notts.	1882	Lancashire.	1891	Surrey.	1900	Yorkshire.
1874	Yorkshire.	1883	Yorkshire.	1892	Surrey.	1901	Yorkshire.
1875	Notts.	1884	Notts.	1893	Yorkshire.	1902	Yorkshire.
1876	Gloucestershire.	1885	Notts.	1894	Surrey.	1903	Middlesex.
1877	Gloucestershire.	1886	Notts.	1895	Surrey.	1904	Lancashire.
1878	Middlesex.	1887	Surrey.	1896	Yorkshire,	1905	Yorkshire.
1879	Yorkshire.	1888	Surrey.	1897	Lancashire.	1906	Kent.
1880	Notts.	1889	Notts.	1898	Yorkshire.	1907	Notts.
1881	Lancashire.	1890	Surrey.	1899	Surrey.	1908	Yorkshire.

FOOTBALL.

WINNERS OF THE ASSOCIATION CUP.

1871-2—Wanderers beat Royal Engineers (1—0)
1872-3—Wanderers beat Oxford University (2—0)
1873-4—Oxford University beat Royal Engineers (2—0)
1874-5—Royal Engineers beat Old Etonians (2—0) after a draw.
1875-6—Wanderers beat Old Etonians (3—0) after a draw.
1876-7—Wanderers beat Oxford University (2—0) after an extra half-hour.
1877-8*-Wanderers beat Royal Engineers (3—1)
1878-9—Old Etonians beat Clapham Rovers (1—0)
1879-80—Clapham Rovers beat Oxford University (1—0)
1880-1—Old Carthusians beat Old Etonians (3—0)
1881-2—Old Etonians beat Blackburn Rovers (1—0)
1882-3—Blackburn Olympic beat Old Etonians (2—1) after an extra half-hour.
1883-4—Blackburn Rovers beat Queen's Park, Glasgow (2—1)
1884-5—Blackburn Rovers beat Queen's Park, Glasgow (2—0)
1885-6—† ‡ Blackburn Rovers beat West Bromwich Albion (2—0) after a drawn game.
1886-7—Aston Villa beat West Bromwich Albion (2—0)
1887-8—West Bromwich Albion beat Preston North End (2—1)
1888-9—Preston North End beat Wolverhampton Wanderers (3—0)
1889-90—Blackburn Rovers beat Sheffield Wednesday (6—1)
1890-1—Blackburn Rovers beat Notts. (3—1)
1891-2—West Bromwich Albion beat Aston Villa (3—0)

* Won outright, but restored to the Association. † A special trophy was awarded for the third consecutive win. ‡ First time final tie played in the provinces—at Derby. § Replayed at Bolton.

Football.—*Continued.*

1892-3—Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Everton (1—0)
1893-4—Notts County beat Bolton Wanderers (4—1)
1894-5—Aston Villa beat West Bromwich Albion (1—0)
1895-6—Sheffield Wednesday beat Wolverhampton Wanderers (2—1)
1896-7—Aston Villa beat Everton (3—2)
1897-8—Nottingham Forest beat Derby County (3—1)
1898-9—Sheffield United beat Derby County (4—1)
1899-1900—Bury beat Southampton (4—0)
1900-01-§ Tottenham Hotspur beat Sheffield United, after a draw (2—2) (3—1)
1901-2—Sheffield United beat Southampton, after a draw (1—1) (2—1)
1902-3—Bury beat Derby County (6—0)
1903-4—Manchester City beat Bolton Wanderers (1—0)
1904-5—Aston Villa beat Newcastle United (2—0)
1905-6—Everton beat Newcastle United (1—0)
1906-7—Sheffield Wednesday beat Everton (2—1)
1907-8—Wolverhampton beat Newcastle (3—1)

§ Replayed at Bolton.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS OF 1908.

AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH—4TH JULY, 1908.

100 Yards Flat Race.—R. Kerr, Canadian Olympic Team, 1; R. E. Walker, South African Olympic Team, 2; J. W. Morton, West of Scotland H., 3; K. Lindberg, Swedish Olympic Team, 4; P. J. Roche, Knockrea A. C., Cork, 5. Won by a yard. Time, 10 sec.

Putting the Weight.—Denis Horgan, Irish A. A. A., 44 ft. 7 in., 1; T. Kirkwood, Bellahouston H. (holder), 43 ft. 11¾ in., 2; H. K. Wieslander, Swedish Olympic Team, 39 ft. 10½ in., 3.

High Jump.—Con. Leahy, Dublin (holder), 5 ft. 11 in., 1; A. Hedenlund, Swedish Olympic Team, 5 ft. 10 in., 2; O. Groenings, Polytechnic H., 5 ft. 9 in., and W. E. B. Henderson, O.U.A.C. and L.A.C., 5 ft. 9 in., 3.

One Mile Flat Race.—H. A. Wilson, Hallamshire H., 1; J. E. Deakin, Herne Hill H., 2; F. A. Knott, S.L.H., 3; J. W. Lee, Heaton H., 4. Won by 10 yards. Time, 4 min. 20 1/5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—V. Duncker, South Africa, 1; O. Groenings, Polytechnic H., 2; H. St. A. Murray, New Zealand, 3; D. A. Stupart, South Africa, 4. Won by ½ yds. Time, 16 1/5 sec.

220 Yards Flat Race.—R. Kerr, Canadian Olympic Team, 1; L. J. de B Reed, S.L.H., 2; J. P. George, S.L.H., 3; E. H. Montague, Surrey A.C., 0. Won by 5 yards. Time, 22 2/5 sec.

Half Mile Flat Race.—T. H. Just, Cambridge U., 1; J. F. Fairbairn-Crawford, West of Scotland, 2; J. W. Monument, Darlington H., 3; A. Astley, Salford H., 4; T. Clarke, Q.P.H., 0; F. M. Ashford, Finchley H., 0. Won by 8 yards. Time, 1 min. 58 1/5 sec.

Long Jump.—W. H. Bleaden, O.U.A.C., 22 ft. 3½ in., 1; D. Murray (holder), County Dublin H., 21 ft. 8¼ in., 2; Lieut. J. H. Pattisson, 1st Essex Regt., 21 ft. 2 in., 3.

Throwing the Hammer—(16 lbs.)—S. P. Gillis, New York A.C., 164 ft. 6 3/8 in., 1; Denis Horgan, Irish A.A.A., 131 ft. 3 in., 2; R. H. L. Watson, C.U.A.C., 110 ft. 10½ in., 3; H. A. Leeke, C.U.A.C. and L.A.C., 108 ft. 5 in., 4; A. E. Flaxman, jun., L.A.C. and S.L.H., 105 ft. 1 in., 5. The Winners' performance is a World's Record.

Four Mile Flat Race.—E. R. Voigt, Manchester A.C., 1; A. J. Robertson, Birchfield H., 2; A. E. Wood, Essex Beagles, 3; W. Coales, Thrapston A.C., 4; C. Hefferon, South Africa, 5; A. Duncan (holder), Salford H., 6. Time, 19 min. 47 1/5 sec. Won by 30 yards.

Pole Jump.—E. B. Archibald, Canadian Olympic Team, 12 ft., 1; B. Soderstrom (holder), Swedish Olympic Team, 11 ft. 10 in., 2; A. de Petrofsky, R. C. de Bruxelles, 10 ft., and C. Silverstrand, Swedish Olympic team, 10 ft., 3; A. E. Flaxman, jun., L.A.C. and S.L.H., 0.

Two Mile Walking Race.—G. E. Larner, Brighton and County H., 1; E. J. Webb, Herne Hill H., 2; R. Harrison (holder) North Shields, 3; H. E. Kerr, New Zealand, 4; W. J. Palmer, Herne Hill H., 5; A. E. M. Rowland, Herne Hill, 6. Won by 18 yards. Time, 13 min. 58 2/5 sec.

Quarter Mile Flat Race.—W. Halswell, Edinburgh H., 1; E. H. Montague, Surrey A.C., and E. H. Ryle, Cambridge University, 2; G. Nicol, Polytechnic H., 4. Won by 5 yards. Time, 49 2/5 sec.

Two Mile Steeplechase.—R. Noakes, Spark Hill H., 1; A. Russell, Thomson Houston A.C., 2; W. Grantham, Salford H., 3; G. M. Parkinson, Essex B., 4; J. W. Kinchin, Sparkhill H., 5. Won by 10 yards. Time, 10 min. 35 sec.

MARATHON RACE.

Windsor Castle to the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush, about 26 Miles.

Won by J. J. HAYES, United States of America.

Appended is the order in which the first three competitors finished, together with their times:—

P. Dorando, Italy, 2 hrs. 54 min. 46 3/5 sec., 1*; J. J. Hayes, United States of America, 2 hrs. 55 min. 18 2/5 sec., 2; C. Hefferon, South Africa, 2 hrs. 56 min. 6 sec., 3.

* Disqualified.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

At Athens, 1896, distance 24 miles 1,500 yards, S. Louis, Greece. Time, 2 hrs. 55 min. 20 sec.

At Paris, 1900, distance 25 miles, M. Theats, France. Time, 2 hrs. 59 min. 45 sec.

At St. Louis, 1904, distance 24 miles 1,500 yards. T. J. Hicks, United States America. Time, 3 hrs. 28 min. 53 sec.

At Athens, 1906, distance 26 miles, M. D. Sheering, Canada. Time, 2 hrs. 51 mins. 23 2/5 sec.

CYCLING—World's Record.

¼ Mile (flying start).—19 2/5 sec., A. A. Chase, Canning Town, August 26, 1902.
¼ Mile (standing start).—27 2/5 sec., J. Green, Crystal Palace, August 2, 1899.
½ Mile (flying start).—40 1/5 sec., A. A. Chase, Canning Town, August 26, 1902.
½ Mile (standing start).—51 1/5 sec., J. Green, Crystal Palace, August 2, 1899.
¾ Mile (flying start).—1 min. 2/5 sec., A. A. Chase, Canning Town, August 26, 1902.
¾ Mile (standing start).—1 min. 15 sec., J. Green, Crystal Palace, August 2, 1899.
1 Mile (flying start).—1 min. 7 sec., R. Walthour, Boston, U.S.A., July 14th, 1903.
1 Mile (standing start).—1 min. 30 2/5 sec., E. Bouhours, Paris, 1903 (doubtful); 1 min. 38 sec., A. A. Chase, Crystal Palace, September 21, 1901.
2 Miles.—2 min. 51 2/5 sec., W. C. Stinson, Boston U.S.A., October 24, 1900.
3 to 5 miles.—3, 4 min. 18 sec.; 4, 5 min. 54 3/5 sec.; 5, 7 min. 7 1/5 sec., H. Elkes, Charles River, U.S.A., November 8. 1900.
10 to 50 miles.—10, 11 min. 29 3/5 sec.; 20, 22 min 24 3/5 sec.; 30, 33 min. 33 sec.; 40, 44 min. 17 1/5 sec.; 50, 55 min. 16 sec,; W. T. Hall, Paris. October 29, 1903.
100 Miles.—2 hours 26 min. 8 sec., E. Bouhours, Paris, October 4, 1901.
200 to 600 Miles.—200, 6 hours 37 min. 43 sec.; 300, 10 hours 12 min. 45 1/5 sec.; 400, 14 hours 4 min. 24 sec.; 500, 18 hours 19 min. 19 3/5 sec.; 600, 22 hours 40 min. 54/5 sec.; A. E. Walters. Paris, July 8 and 9, 1899.

BY TIME.

1 Hour.—61 miles 942 yards, A. E. Wills, Munich, August 17, 1908.
2 Hours.—105 miles 247 yards, P. Guignard, Hamburg, September 30, 1906.
3 to 6 Hours.—3, 122 miles 1,392 yards; 4, 156 miles 518 yards; 5, 188 miles 188 yards; 6, 220 miles 1,410 yards; T. Robl, Berlin, August 3, 1902.
12 to 24 Hours.—12, 349 miles 1,447 yards; 18, 493 miles 1,291 yards; 24, 634 miles 774 yards; A. E. Walters, Paris, July 8 and 9, 1899.

SWIMMING.—THE CHAMPIONSHIPS OF 1907.

ENGLISH AMATEUR.

100 Yards.—At Manchester, September 7, C. M. Daniels, New York A.C., 1; Z. de Halmay, Budapest S.C., 2; J. H. Derbyshire, Osborne, S.C., Manchester, 3. Won by three yards. Time, 55 2/5 sec. (World's record.) Halmay's time, 56 4/5 sec., also beat the existing record.
220 Yards.—At Weston-super-Mare, August 19, Z. de Halmay, Budapest S.C., 1; P. Radmilovic, Weston-super-Mare S.C., 2; C. M. Daniels, New York A.C., 3. Won by half a yard. Time, 2 min. 34 sec.
440 Yards.—At South Shields, August 14. H. Taylor, Chadderton, S.C., 1; P. Radmilovic, Weston-super-Mare S.C., 2; W. Foster, Bacup S.C., 3. Won by six yards. Time 4 min. 43 sec.
500 Yards.—At Walsall, September 5. H. Taylor, Chadderton S.C., 1; Imrie Zachar, Magyar S.C., Budapest, 2; P. Radmilovic, Weston-super-Mare S.C., 3. Won by twelve yards. Time, 6 min. 22 sec.
Half-mile.—At Highgate, July 6. H. Taylor, Chadderton S.C., 1; P. Radmilovic, Weston-super-Mare S.C., 2; T. S. Battersby, Wigan S.C., 3. Won by ten yards. Time, 12 min. 16 1/5 sec.
Mile.—At Swindon, August 3. H. Taylor, Chadderton, S.C., 1; W. Foster, Bacup S.C., 2; P. Radmilovic, Weston-super-Mare S.C., 3. Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 25 min. 4 3/5 sec.
Long Distance.—Kew to Putney Bridge, (5 miles 60 yards), July 13. P. Radmilovic, Weston-super-Mare S.C., 1. H. Taylor, Chadderton S.C., 2; Emil Rausch, German S.A., 3. Won by 30 yards. Time, 1 hour 9 min. 15 1/5 sec
Plunging.—At Camberwell, London, October 7. H. W. Allason, Otter S.C., 75 ft. 10½ in., 1; G. A. Blake, Lewisham S.C., 70 ft. 2 in., 2; H. Davison, West Bromwich S.C., 66 ft. 9 in., 3.
Diving.—At Southwark, London, September 2. H. Smyrk, Cygnus S.C., 1; C. A. Cross, Neptune S.C., 2; W. H. Cooper, Southwark S.C., 3.
150 Yards Back Stroke.—At Salisbury, September 18.—F. A. Unwin, Sheffield Otter S.C., 1; J. R. Taylor, Rotherham S.C., 2; M. Ritter, Zephyr S.C., 3. Won by two yards. Time, 1 min. 59 1/5 sec. (record).
200 Yards Breast Stroke.—At Handsworth, Birmingham, September 16. P. Courtman, Old Trafford, 1; F. H. Naylor, Stoke Newington S.C., 2; F. Holman, Exeter S.C., 3. Won by half a yard. Time, 2 min. 55 2/5 sec.
Schoolboy's Team.—At Bradford, September 28. Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool, 1; Croft's Council School, Sheffield, 2; Worple Way School, Wandsworth, 3. Won by three-and-a-half yards.
100 Yards Ladies.—At Liverpool, September 12. Miss J. Fletcher, Leicester Ladies S.C., 1; Miss G. Smith, Bradford Dolphin S.C., 2; Miss A. C. Spiers, Liverpool, Westminster Ladies, 3. Won by seven yards. Miss Fletcher won her heat in the record time of 1 min. 18 3/5 sec., and in the final beat the record she made earlier in the evening the time being 1 min. 18 sec. Later in the season Miss Fletcher again broke record.

ROWING.—OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.—4¼ miles.

1880 Mar. 22	Oxford	P. to M.	21	23½	2¾ lengths
1881 April 8	Oxford	P. to M.	21	52	3 lengths
1882 April 1	Oxford	P. to M.	20	12	6 lengths
1883 Mar. 15	Oxford	P. to M.	21	22	3½ lengths
1884 April 7	Cambridge	P. to M.	21	39	2 lengths
1885 Mar. 28	Oxford	P. to M.	21	47	3 lengths
1886 April 3	Cambridge	P. to M.	22	29½	½ length
1887 Mar. 26	Cambridge	P. to M.	20	52	3½ lengths
1888 Mar. 24	Cambridge	P. to M.	20	48	8 lengths
1889 Mar. 30	Cambridge	P. to M.	20	14	3 lengths
1890 Mar. 26	Oxford	P. to M.	22	3	1 length
1891 Mar. 21	Oxford	P. to M.	21	48	½ length
1892 April 9	Oxford	P. to M.	19	21	2½ lengths
1893 Mar. 22	Oxford	P. to M.	18	47	2½ lengths
1894 Mar. 17	Oxford	P. to M.	21	39	3½ lengths
1895 Mar. 30	Oxford	P. to M.	20	50	2¼ lengths
1896 Mar. 28	Oxford	P. to M.	20	2	2/5 of leng.
1897 April 3	Oxford	P. to M.	19	12	2 1/3 leng.
1898 Mar. 26	Oxford	P. to M.	22	15	20 lengths
1899 Mar. 25	Cambridge	P. to M.	21	4	2 lengths
1900 Mar. 31	Cambridge	P. to M.	18	47	20 lengths
1901 Mar. 30	Oxford	P. to M.	22	31	2/5 of leng.
1902 Mar. 22	Cambridge	P. to M.	19	9	6 lengths
1903 April 2	Cambridge	P. to M.	19	35	6 lengths
1904 Mar. 26	Cambridge	P. to M.	21	37	4½ lengths
1905 April 1	Oxford	P. to M.	20	35	3 lengths
1906 April 7	Cambridge	P. to M.	19	24	3½ lengths
1907 Mar. 17	Cambridge	P. to M.	20	26	4½ lengths
1908 April 4	Cambridge	P. to M.	19	20	2¼ lengths

1906, September 8, Cambridge beat Harvard University, U.S.A. (P. to M.). 19 min. 18 sec. Two lengths.

From 1841 to 1879, of the 32 contests, Oxford won 17 times and Cambridge 14 times, with a dead heat in 1877.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are unique in this: that they suit you, and everybody; and cannot hurt anybody. It is important to have that perfect sense of security. They are Nature's remedy, innocent of harmful drugs, and compounded only of pure herbs. You are not always well; few are. This is a remedy you may take, and feel safe. The weight of evidence is proof of this. Proof is what we have to go by. If we prove a thing to be incomparably good we know it is good. Several generations of other people have proved that when the system is jaded, the faculties clouded and unpleasant symptoms persistent, BEECHAM'S PILLS do just what it is hoped they will do, assist Nature to recover herself. That will give you confidence in proving the fact for yourself. Where you have a great body of opinion, each person saying practically that BEECHAM'S PILLS are the

Best for Me

you must accept the universal verdict. The interested testimony of one here and there in a multitude, and no more, is inconclusive; it is what the multitude does. Actions speak louder than words. Note particularly whether the multitude keeps a remedy on a near shelf, if ills come, to be ready for them. That is the real evidence. In many thousands of homes, here in England and across the seas, BEECHAM'S PILLS are esteemed as the one family medicine for those common ills, almost periodic in these days, arising from defective action of the liver, kidneys, and stomach. That is a habit which speaks very loud. You must judge on the facts, and test others' experience by your own. Therefore do as others do, take BEECHAM'S PILLS yourself, and you will prove them to be the

Best for You.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

NOTABLE EVENTS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

B.C.	
55	First Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar.
54	Second Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar.
A.D.	
50	Caractacus defeated by the Romans and sent to Rome as a prisoner.
61	Suetonius defeated Boadicea.
78	Julius Agricola completed the conquest of Britain up to the Grampians.
305	St. Alban was the first Christian martyr. The town of St. Albans is named after him.
401	The Roman Legions were withdrawn from Britain.
449	Hengist and Horsa landed at Ebbsfleet. First settlement of the ENGLISH.
597	Ethelbert, King of Kent converted to Christianity by Augustine, a Roman Monk.
617	Edwin, King of Northumbria subdued all England, except Kent.
787	The Northmen (Danes) began to ravage England.
875	Commencement of the first Royal Navy. Alfred built a fleet.
959	Edgar was chosen King of all the English.
1013	Sewlyn of Denmark subdued England and became King.
1017	Canute was chosen King of all England.
1042	Death of Hardicanute. Edward the Confessor chosen King.
1066	Invasion of England by William of Normandy. Battle of Hastings.
1071	Earls Edwin and Morcar defeated in the last struggle of the English.
1086	Feudal system established.
1087	William (called Rufus), second son of the Conqueror, elected King.
1106	Henry I (called Beauclerc) invaded Normandy and seized the Duchy.
1135	Stephen of Blois chosen King by the Londoners.
1163	Quarrel between Henry II and Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.
1170	Murder of Becket in Canterbury Cathedral.
1189	Richard I (Cœur de Lion) went on the third Crusade.
1215	King John forced to sign the Great Charter at Runnymede on 15th June.
1254	Two Knights of the Shire from each County were summoned to Parliament for the first time.
1264	Beginning of the Barons' War.
1265	The First Parliament to which representatives of cities and boroughs were summoned as well as knights of the Shire.
1282	Renewal of the Welsh War by Edward I. Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, killed.
1295	First complete Parliament: consisting of Barons, Prelates, Clergy, Citizens and Burgesses.
1314	Invasion of Scotland by Edward II. Battle of Bannockburn.
1327	Edward II was deposed by Parliament, Jan. 7.
1349	The Plague, called the Black Death, caused fearful mortality and scarcity of labour.
1362	The English Language first used in the Law Courts.
1399	Richard II resigned the crown.
1403	Henry IV defeated the Percies at Shrewsbury.
1415	Henry V invaded France and won the Battle of Agincourt.
1455	Beginning of the Wars of the Roses (Lancastrian badge a red rose, Yorkist badge a white rose).
1461	Edward IV victorious at Towton in Yorkshire. Crowned at Westminster.
1483	Richard, Duke of Gloucester, made himself King.
1485	Henry Tudor landed at Milford Haven and invaded England.
1487	The Star Chamber founded to try political offenders.
1513	The Earl of Surrey defeated the Scots at Flodden Field in Northumberland.
1535	Henry VIII assumed the title of "Supreme Head of the Church."
1542	Henry VIII called himself "King of Ireland" instead of "Lord of Ireland."
1554	Philip II of Spain married to Queen Mary.
1558	The French take Calais. Death of Mary.
1563	The thirty-nine Articles passed by Convocation.
1572	The Duke of Norfolk executed for High Treason.
1587	Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle.
1588	Defeat of the Invincible Armada.
1600	Charter granted to the East India Company.
1605	The Gunpowder Plot.
1607	First settlement of the English in Virginia, North America.
1611	Publication of the Authorised version of the Bible.
1618	Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh.
1620	Emigration of "The Pilgrim Fathers" to North America.
1628	The Third Parliament of Charles I drew up The Petition of Rights.
1637	John Hampden refused to pay Ship-money.

Notable Events in English History—*Continued.*

A.D.	
1641	The Grand Remonstrance drawn up. It contained 206 clauses detailing unconstitutional acts of the Crown.
1644	Complete victory of the Parliamentary Army at Marston Moor.
1648	Cromwell defeated the Scottish Army at Preston, Warrington and Wigan.
1649	Execution of Charles I, January 30.
1651	Battle of Worcester. Victory of Cromwell.
1653	Cromwell dismissed the Rump Parliament. He was made Lord Protector
1657	Cromwell was offered the title of King, and refused.
1660	The Convention invited Charles II to England.
1665	The Plague of London.
1666	The Fire of London.
1679	The Habeas Corpus Act.
1683	Discovery of The Rye House Plot to murder Charles II and the Duke of York.
1685	Monmouth's Rebellion. The Bloody Assize, when Judge Jeffreys hanged 330 persons.
1687	The Declaration of Indulgence, giving freedom of worship to Catholics.
1688	William of Orange invited over. He landed at Torbay.
1689	The Declaration of Right. William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen.
1690	The Battle of the Boyne. William victorious. James fled to France.
1693	The National Debt begun.
1694	The Bank of England founded.
1702	War of the Spanish Succession. War declared against France and Spain.
1704	Gibraltar taken by Rooke and Cloudesley Shovel.
1707	Union of England and Scotland.
1720	The South Sea Bubble. The public credit was restored by Sir Robert Walpole.
1746	The Battle of Culloden. Prince Charles finally defeated.
1756	The Seven Years' War begun. Britain and Prussia against France and Austria.
1759	Wolfe took Quebec.
1763	The Treaty of Paris. End of the Seven Years' War.
1775	The American War of Independence.
1782	The Independence of the United States acknowledged.
1786	Impeachment of Warren Hastings for misrule in India.
1800	Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
1805	The Battle of Trafalgar. Death of Nelson.
1808	Beginning of the Peninsular War.
1815	Battle of Waterloo. Wellington and Blücher victorious.
1829	Catholic Emancipation Act.
1830	Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.
1832	The Reform Bill passed.
1833	Abolition of Slavery Act passed. The first Grant for Education—£20,000.
1837	Accession of Queen Victoria.
1839	Establishment of Penny Postage.
1846	Repeal of the Corn Laws.
1851	The Great Exhibition. The idea originated with Prince Albert.
1854	The Crimean War.
1857	The Indian Mutiny.
1858	The Rule of India transferred to the Crown.
1861	Cotton Famine in Lancashire due to the American Civil War begun in this year
1867	Lord Derby's Reform Bill.
1876	Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.
1879	The Zulu War.
1882	British Occupation of Egypt.
1884	Representation of the People Act passed. This was an extension of the Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867.
1887	The Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria.
1895	Defeat of the Liberal Party. Lord Salisbury succeeds to power with a majority of 152.
1897	Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 22nd June.
1899	Outbreak of the Boer War.
1900	Orange River Colony and Transvaal proclaimed British Territory.
1901	Death of Queen Victoria, Jan., 22nd.
1902	Illness of King Edward VII. The Coronation fixed for 26th June was in consequence deferred to 9th August.

THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT.

NEW AND IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

A Bill has been introduced into Parliament which should command the warm support of the people, without distinction of class or party. Its object is to secure by legal enactment more much needed leisure for everybody. This is to be effected by using some of those valuable hours of sunlight in Spring, Summer and Autumn, which are now so unwisely disregarded and thrown away. The additional leisure is to be gained for the nation by a very simple process, without any increase in the hours of work. The scheme has been evolved by Mr. William Willett, F.R.A.S., and is in a line with those inestimable reforms initiated by Sir John Lubbock (Lord Avebury), and the pioneers of the Early Closing movement.

Mr. Willett's proposals have received the unqualified approval of many of the most influential names in every department of work, and in order that these advantages may be more widely understood and appreciated by the million, they are now, in an abridged form, placed before the hundreds of thousands who read **Beecham's Family Almanack.** To this end we cannot do better than give some extracts from a pamphlet written by Mr. Willett in which his ideas are lucidly set forth :—

"Everyone appreciates the long light evenings.

"Now, if some of the hours of wasted sunlight in Spring, Summer, and Autumn could be withdrawn from the beginning and added to the end of the day, how many advantages would be gained by all.....after the duties of the day have been discharged!

"By a simple expedient these advantages can be secured if we will reduce the length of four Sundays by twenty minutes—a loss of which practically no one would be conscious—we shall have eighty minutes more daylight after six p.m. every day during May, June, July, and August, and an average of forty-five minutes more every day during April and September.

"I therefore venture to propose that at 2 a.m. on each of four Sundays in April, STANDARD TIME shall *advance* twenty minutes; and on each of four Sundays in September, shall *recede* twenty minutes; or in other words that for eight Sundays of twenty-four hours each, we shall substitute four Sundays, each twenty minutes *less* than twenty-four hours, and four Sundays, each twenty minutes *more* than twenty-four hours. This is the whole cost of the scheme. We lose nothing and gain substantially. Having made up our minds to be satisfied on four occasions, with a Sunday of twenty-four hours and forty minutes, the advantages aimed at follow automatically, without any trouble whatever; everything will go on just as it does now, except that as the later hours of the day come round, they will bring more light with them.

"If my proposal be adopted, the man who now leaves off work at 5 p.m. will take with him the light we now have at 3-40; he who leaves off at 6 o'clock, the light we now have at 4-40, and so on. Most striking is the advantage to be gained on Saturdays. Those whose half-holiday commences at 12, 1, or 2 o'clock will have at their disposal as much daylight as if it now commenced at 10-40, 11-40 or 12-40 respectively. By this yearly gain of 210 hours (equivalent to 21 days of 10 hours each) every year of life will be leavened with additional gaiety. Consider what this gain involves for succeeding generations. On reaching the age of twenty-eight (without counting anything for six years of childhood), a man will have gained a whole year of daylight; at fifty he will have gained two years; at seventy-two—three years! Can any words be comprehensive enough to represent the cumulative effect of these additional available hours of daylight (an average of one hour and ten minutes every day for six months) which are within our reach, to be had not only without price but accompanied by a large saving in current expenditure year after year? It is futile to say these can be secured by early rising. The exceptional exercise of this virtue usually calls forth more sarcasm than admiration or imitation. Leisure must follow, not precede work, and compulsory earlier business hours are quite unattainable.

The Waste of Daylight—*Continued.*

"These considerations bring into view the National financial aspect of the scheme. Assuming the cost of artificial light for each unit of the population, averages only one-tenth of a penny per head per hour, the figures.....show that 210 additional available hours of daylight can be gained, and at least £2,500,000 a year can be saved by the people of Great Britain and Ireland at the cost of moving the hands of the clock three or four times in Spring and Autumn."

So far, then, we have Mr. Willett's scheme in a nutshell. He is supported in these views by a large number of the members of both Houses of Parliament. There are, however, objectors who offer considerable opposition to the new "Daylight" proposals. Foremost among these is Sir David Gill, President of the British Association and formerly Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, and whose opinion is entitled to every consideration and respect. He urges that the scheme is "unscientific"—that it would create difficulties with the railway time-tables—that much business confusion would result, and that "to play such tricks with time" would dislocate the international postal-service and international arrangements generally. He also points out that the English and American Stock Exchanges would be put out of touch with each other on the same day, greatly to the disadvantage of the English Market.

On the other hand that very popular Astronomer Sir Robert Ball is a warm advocate of Mr. Willett's proposal. He says—"Which is the better for our working hours, glorious sunshine which costs us nothing, or expensive and incomparably less efficient artificial light? Only perverted habits could make us hesitate as to the answer to this question. The admirable scheme of Mr. Willett will rescue 210 hours of our waking life from the gloom of man's puny efforts at illumination, and substitute for it—sunbeams! There are no difficulties connected with the scheme which could weigh for a moment against the advantages of its adoption."

Many scientists and men of note fully endorse these views, and on the whole, the weight of expert as well as of public opinion would seem to be in favour of Mr. Willett's scheme.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the Daylight Saving Bill, have reported in its favour, with a slight departure from Mr. Willett's scheme for the sake of further simplicity and public convenience. The Committee find that a simple alteration of *one hour* in April and a reverse alteration of *one hour* in September is better calculated to attain the object desired. They suggest that these changes should take place at two o'clock in the morning Greenwich mean time in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin mean time in the case of Ireland, on the third Sunday in April; and at two o'clock in the morning Greenwich mean time in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin mean time in the case of Ireland, on the third Sunday in September.

The Committee are of opinion that no practical difficulty will be found in adjusting clocks and watches to these two changes. The Committee suggest that the Bill should be called "The Local Time (Great Britain and Ireland) Bill," and that Greenwich time, as hitherto, should be maintained for purposes of astronomy, navigation, and scientific uses.

The Committee believe that the alterations proposed would have the effect of bringing the hours of work and leisure nearer to sunrise—of allowing more daylight for recreative purposes—of decreasing the use of public-house—of facilitating the training of Territorial Forces—of advancing the health and well-being of the community—and of reducing the expenditure of artificial light.

The reply of the Committee to various objections that have been urged is very conclusive. They say that the proposed objects cannot be attained without legislation—that a single Act establishing local time for the whole of the United Kingdom has the advantage of simplicity—that interference with European traffic is slight as compared with the benefit to the nation, and can be easily arranged—that the interference with American business can be obviated by the adherence to the present hours of those concerned—and that such other interests as may be exceptionally affected can, without difficulty, adapt themselves to the change.

At the time of going to press the Daylight Saving Bill has not become law, but if the business of Parliament permits, there is every hope of the Bill passing in a not distant future.

MOTOR IDENTIFICATION MARKS.

NOTE.—**S** is confined to Scotland, and **I** to Ireland.

Index Mark.	Registering County or Boro' Council
A	London (C'nty C.) also L.C. & L.N.
A A	Southampton (C'ty C.)
A B	Worcestershire
A C	Warwickshire
A D	Gloucestershire
A E	Bristol
A F	Cornwall
A H	Norfolk
A I	Co Meath
A J	Yorkshire (N.R.)
A K	Bradford (Yorks)
A L	Nottinghamshire
A M	Wiltshire
A N	West Ham
A O	Cumberland
A P	Sussex, East
A R	Hertfordshire
A S	Nairnshire
A T	Kingston-on-Hull
A U	N'ingham (Boro')
A W	Shropshire
A X	Monmouthshire
A Y	Leicestershire
B	Lancashire
B A	Salford
B B	N'castle-on-Tyne
B C	Leicester (Boro')
B D	N'rthamptonshire
B E	Lindsey (Lincs.)
B F	Dorsetshire (also F X)
B H	Buckinghamshire
B I	Co. Monaghan
B J	Suffolk, East
B K	Portsmouth
B L	Berkshire
B M	Bedfordshire
B N	Bolton
B O	Cardiff
B P	Sussex, West
B R	Sunderland
B S	Orkney
B T	Yorkshire (E.R.)
B U	Oldham
B W	Oxfordshire
B X	Carmarthenshire
B Y	Croydon
C	Yorkshire (W.R.)
C A	Denbighshire
C B	Blackburn
C C	Carnarvonshire
C D	Brighton
C E	Cambridgeshire
C F	Suffolk, West
C H	Derby (Boro')
C I	Queen's County
C J	Herefordshire
C K	Preston
C L	Norwich
C M	Birkenhead
C N	Gateshead
C O	Plymouth
C P	Halifax
C R	S'hampton (Boro')
C T	Kesteven (Lincs.)
C U	South Shields
C W	Burnley
C X	Huddersfield
C Y	Swansea
D	Kent
D A	Wolverhampton
D B	Stockport
D C	Middlesbrough
D E	Pembrokeshire
D F	N'thampt'n(Boro')
D H	Walsall
D I	Co. Roscommon
D J	St. Helens
D K	Rochdale
D L	Isle of Wight
D M	Flintshire
D N	York (Boro')
D O	Holland (Lincs.)
D P	Reading
D R	Devonport
D S	Peebles-shire
D U	Coventry
D W	Newport (Mon.)
D X	Ipswich
D Y	Hastings
E	Staffordshire
E A	West Bromwich
E B	Isle of Ely
E C	Westmoreland
E D	Warrington
E E	Grimsby
E F	West Hartlepool
E H	Hanley
E I	Co. Sligo
E J	Cardiganshire
E K	Wigan
E L	Bournemouth
E M	Bootle
E N	Bury
E O	B'rrow-in-Furness
E P	Montgomeryshire
E S	Perthshire
E T	Rotherham
E U	Brecknockshire
E W	Huntingdonshire
E X	Great Yarmouth
E Y	Anglesey
F	Essex
F A	Burton-on-Trent
F B	Bath
F C	Oxford (Boro')
F D	Dudley
F E	Lincoln (Boro')
F F	Merionethshire
F H	Gloucester (Boro')
F I	Tipperary (N.R.)
F J	Exeter
F K	Worcester (Boro')
F L	Peterboro'
F M	Chester
F N	Canterbury
F O	Radnorshire
F P	Rutlandshire
F R	Blackpool
F T	Tynemouth
F X	Dorsetshire (also B F)
F Y	Southport
G	Glasgow
H	Middlesex
H A	Smethwick
H B	Merthyr Tydvil
H I	Tipperary (S.R.)
H S	Renfrewshire
I A	Co. Antrim
I B	,, Armagh
I C	,, Carlow
I D	,, Cavan
I E	,, Clare
I F	,, Cork
I H	,, Donegal
I J	,, Down
I K	,, Dublin
I L	,, Fermanagh
I M	,, Galway
I N	,, Kerry
I O	,, Kildare
I P	,, Kilkenny
I R	King's County
I T	Co. Leitrim
I U	,, Limerick
I W	,, Londonderry
I X	,, Longford
I Y	,, Louth
I Z	,, Mayo
J	Durham (County)
J I	Co. Tyrone
J S	Ross & Cromarty
K	Liverpool
K I	Co. Waterford
K S	Roxburghshire
L	Glamorganshire
L B	London (See A)
L C	London (See A)
L I	Co. West Meath
L N	London (see A)
L S	Selkirkshire
M	Cheshire
M I	Co. Wexford
M S	Stirlingshire
N	Manchester
N H	Northampton
N I	Co. Wicklow
N S	Sutherlandshire
O	Birmingham
O I	Belfast
O S	Wigtownshire
P	Surrey
P I	Cork (Boro')
P S	Shetland
R	Derbyshire
R I	Dublin (Boro')
R S	Aberdeen (T.C.)
S	Edinburgh (T.C.)
S A	Aberdeen(County)
S B	Argyllshire
S D	Ayrshire
S E	Banffshire
S H	Berwickshire
S J	Buteshire
S K	Caithness-shire
S L	Clackmannanshire
S M	Dumfries-shire
S N	Dumbartonshire
S O	Elginshire
S P	Fifeshire
S R	Forfarshire
S S	Haddingtonshire
S T	Inverness-shire
S U	Kincardineshire
S V	Kinross-shire
S W	Ki'kcudb'ghshire
S X	Linlithgowshire
S Y	Midlothian (Edinburghshire)
T	Devonshire
T I	Limerick (Boro')
T S	Dundee (Town C.)
U	Leeds
U I	L'ndond'ry(Boro')
U S	Govan (Town C.)
V	Lanarkshire
V S	Greenock (T.C.)
W	Sheffield
W I	Waterford (Boro')
W S	Leith (Town C.)
X	Northumberland
X S	Paisley (Town C.)
Y	Somersetshire
Y S	Partick (Town C.)

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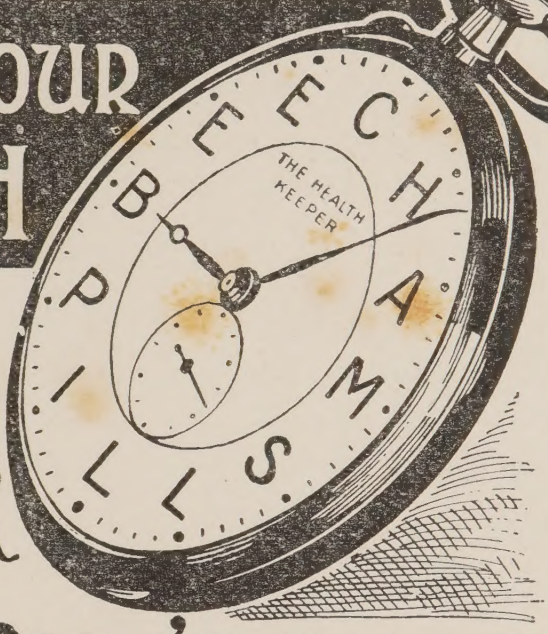

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